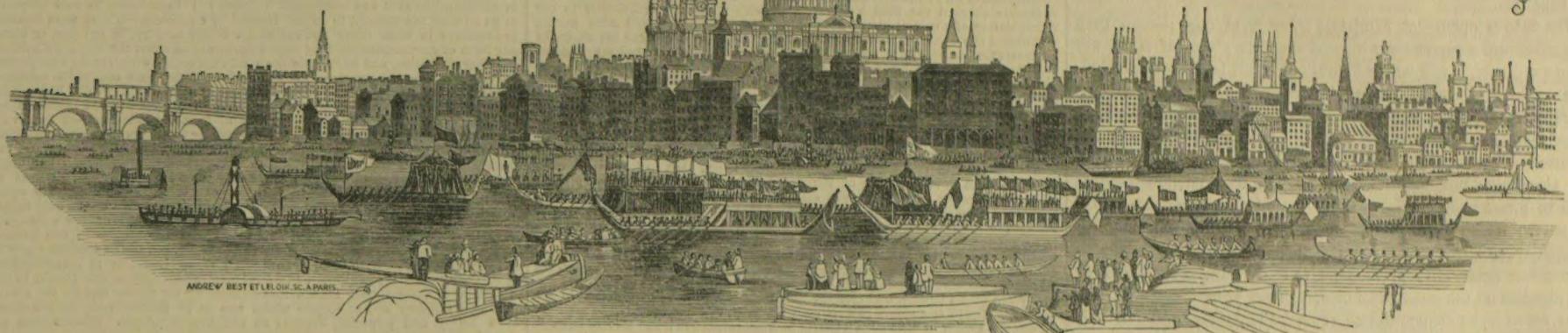


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FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 17, 1844.

[SIXPENCE.

PROSPECTS OF IRELAND.


HE public anxiety is at rest upon one point: and now that, after a long and exciting trial, the verdict of a jury has decided that Mr. O'Connell and others were guilty of conspiracy, in their persevering efforts to obtain a separation of England from the Sister Isle—now that it has been clearly enunciated in a court of law that the Union is part of the constitution of the empire, and that to seek dismemberment is to excite disaffection—now that monster meetings of hundreds of thousands of inflamed and dissatisfied beings, not physically violent, but exhibiting, as it were, a passive passion, and making their imposing presence a sort of peaceful danger to the State, are proclaimed to be disturbful of the harmonies of society, and exciteful of burning irritability and discontent—now, in a word, that the particular course of agitation which has followed the footsteps of Daniel O'Connell, and marked the present epoch of Ireland's history, with so many elements of storm, is declared a crime against the Crown, a conspiracy against the English Throne and people, and a bane to Ireland herself—we hope to find the traces of the late tempest clearing away, and look into the future for some happy beacon that may cheer the restless spirits of Irishmen, and guide their beautiful country into some haven of prosperity at last. It is to the good sense of the English Government and the English Parliament that we turn for this fortunate omen.

We know in the outset how deep and strong will be the struggle against it, and how desperate will be the efforts of the Agitator and of all those who have so recklessly pledged themselves with him to Repeal, to keep up that excitement which Ireland ought bitterly to feel as a clinging curse upon her destiny; but still we believe that after the striking of this first blow—and by it the

maiming of the power which it has made *illegal*, if it has not all suppressed—the sudden and radiant presence of some happy line of policy—the exhibition of cordial sympathy and an earnest spirit of inquiry into wrong—the determined expression of a desire to promote the wealth, the liberty, and the happiness of Ireland—to bring home her rich to relieve her poor—to stimulate her commerce and to reconcile her religion—that all these gifts of justice, tendered with sincerity from England's heart, would woo away the people from their turbulence, and complete, with a peaceful influence, that task of admitted difficulty, the first beginning of which has just been determined by the law.

We grant that no encouragement is to be found at the hands of the Repealers, who, with a sort of roystering and joyous insolence, proclaim that, notwithstanding the verdict of the jury, they are Repealers still. We know that a hundred quibbles will yet be raised to nullify the trials, and to hold out the hope to the people that that verdict will be no verdict at all. We saw how O'Connell, on the very morning of its solemn record, went to the temple of the Repeal Association, and, in the presence of half-stifled thousands of his countrymen and women, declared that they should have a Parliament on College-green, and that his conviction had only hastened the event—we heard how Mr. Smith O'Brien denounced the Attorney-General and the Judge, and proclaimed that he would bring the bench of justice before the Parliament of the land—we heard how Nicholas Maher, the new member for Tipperary, assented to all the violence of his leader—we heard O'Connell tell the people that he would not leave them—that nothing should tempt him to go to London—that it would not be prudent—it would not be wise, and that in his present position he questioned whether it would be either *legally* or morally right; and the next evening we found him embarked for the English metropolis! We know that he brought with him Sir Colman O'Loghlen and Mr. O'Hea, laden with all the pith and circumstance of his trial for the

information of Lord John Russell on the Irish debate; and we know also how much Irish debate there will be during the session, which will assert the purposes of agitation, and nothing more; but, for all this, we do not despair of achieving some tranquillity, and many blessings for Ireland, if Ministers will only be determined, conciliatory, generous, and just.

For, depend upon it, with all the outward bravado of the Repeal party, and despite "the laugh that covers tears," there is a disappointment—a settled melancholy disappointment—gone into the hearts of the people. It is hard for them to deny that O'Connell is all-powerful and invincible, but they feel it nevertheless. They (we do not speak of the mere City of Dublin, but of the country—the rent-paying, ill-fed, warm-hearted peasantry—in a word, the people) feel that a blow has been struck which they dare not notice—that it has been dealt openly and received peaceably—that no consequences of riot, or bloodshed, or revenge, have ensued—that even patriotic exhibitions and the pageantry of processions have been forbidden them by their leaders, and that the great Dan has been wounded in the very heart and root of his power, prosecuted publicly and condemned in a court of law without any of those manifestations which they would have held to be the natural consequences of such an event—if, indeed, they could have been brought to believe that such an event were possible at all. They have the same love for O'Connell, for he has blended himself with their affections; his influence over their hearts is a thing to inspire a beautiful envy; he has them to live or die for what he wills; he has unquestionably acquired among them a surpassing mastery over the natures of his poor countrymen, who look up to him with glistening eyes, and souls half smiles half tears, as to the source of some bright river from whence is to flow their happiness, their regeneration, and the gladness that shall bless their homes! But their love, as we have said, is tinged with melancholy; there is a damp upon their spirits now; and although



COLOSSAL STATUE OF THE QUEEN, AT THE ROYAL INSTITUTION, EDINBURGH.—See next page.

hey still recognize the virtue and patriotism of O'Connell, their faith in his power has begun to fade.

Now it is of this feeling that we would see prompt and permanent advantage taken. Every step in the opposition to the verdict will enhance it, every successive defeat will strengthen it, and the bringing up of the traversers for judgment, after all their tedious legal procrastinations, will crown it all. The Government have, therefore, the opportunity of taking advantage of it, and let them do so; and let the advantage they do take of it be—**JUSTICE TO IRELAND.**

The field is open—let Ministers enter it at once;—now they may meet and conquer their “great difficulty;” and if it be not conquered now, it will never be overcome till Ireland is in rebellion again. Defy O'Connell by engendering prosperity—do more than vindicate the promise of the Royal speech—adjust vigorously, and at once, the differences, and the causes of the differences, between landlord and tenant—and, if you can, attach the absentees; but, at all events, abolish the Poor-law—endeavour to direct unemployed English capital and enterprise into a region so fertile as Ireland for converting them into productive prosperity and permanent wealth—and see if, without injury to Church or State, without damage to the Protestant religion, or the exercise of too much tolerance, against your conscience and your creed—you cannot devise some panacea for religious animosity. Try whether you cannot sow the seeds of education, and give to the religious teachers of the people some boon that may conciliate their prejudices, and make the poor grateful and glad. Act in the spirit of your first concession of Catholic Emancipation, and, without heeding the voice of agitation, see if you cannot drown it deep, and for ever, below the waters of charity, brotherhood, and love. Let Government so conquer O'Connell, and it will be a great day for Ireland indeed.

COLOSSAL STATUE OF THE QUEEN.

Enthron'd already in thy people's hearts,
A marble monument no more imparts
To thy great fame, young Queen ! of all men's love,
Than this : that fondly—truly it doth prove
A nation wills to its posterity,
A semblance of the life it priz'd in thee!
Happy the artist whose ingenious hand
Hath plac'd thine image in his native land !
Like the old Roman Lyrist, he can say :—
“ My work is not intended for a day ; ”
“ My Queen's my subject, and by side her name,
“ I'll run a lengthen'd parallel with Fame !
“ No sun shall scorch—no winter's cold shall chill
“ The double object of my love and skill ! ”

W.

This magnificent statue has just been placed on the colonnade of the Royal Institution at Edinburgh, facing Prince's-street. Its dimensions are on a more colossal scale than any statue that has yet been exhibited in this country, being nearly four times the size of life; while, from the elevation of the pedestal, this gigantic figure is reduced to a natural proportion, and harmonizes with the massive building on which it stands. It is, moreover, the first public statue of her Majesty which has yet been erected in any part of her dominions. In the *Edinburgh Evening Post* this statue is deservedly characterized as “a remarkably fine and successful work of art; and the sculptor, Mr. Steell, has not only overcome the obvious and peculiar difficulties of the situation, but, in fact, has drawn from them the means of adding to the effect of the statue. The danger was that so massive a body would appear as a mere excrescent weight upon the building; but, from the harmony of its proportions and the flowing character of the lines, not only is the mind reconciled to an apparent incongruity, but the eye experiences a sensible pleasure from what seems but the completion of a perfect design. So far as regards the combination of sculpture and architecture, this statue is, therefore, an important addition to the beauty of this edifice.”

The style and feeling of the statue are decidedly abstract and classic; and the whole composition has been modelled in the style, and on the severest principles, of Grecian art. The lines of the figure are of great breadth, and the arrangement and flow of the massive drapery, in true grandeur.

It must not be supposed, however, that this statue is a mere abstraction—on the contrary, it conveys a strong and satisfying likeness of her most gracious Majesty. The Sovereign is represented seated on a throne with the diadem on her brow, representing that worn by her on all state occasions; her right hand grasps the sceptre, and her left leans on the orb; the head is slightly inclined towards the right, and rises naturally from the bust, which is exquisitely soft and rounded, and admirably relieved by the rich and flowing drapery falling in massive folds around the lower portion of the figure. All the details are executed with much talent; the chiselling in fact, seems as soft, and, at the same time, as sharp, as if the spectator were only a few feet from the statue, instead of the great distance at which it can only be fully seen.

In the *Edinburgh Evening Post*, the attitude and expression are much commended for their graceful dignity. “But, at the same time,” adds the editor, “we see an English lady; and accordingly the artist has conveyed that sweet and placid smile which marks the feminine character in its elevated aspect. The entire statue is thus imbued with all the majesty which belongs to the office of the Sovereign, rendered interesting and attractive by the gentle and natural expression which belongs to the woman. It is, in fact, impossible to look upon this production without admiration and love—a sentiment which has been freely and warmly expressed by all who have seen it.”

The statue is, altogether, a noble addition to the ornaments of Edinburgh, and must raise, or rather popularise, the fame of the distinguished sculptor. When the Scott monument, and the equestrian statue of Wellington shall have been completed—and both are rapidly going forward—Princes-street, which is destined to receive them, will be the most highly ornamented, as it is at present the most picturesque promenade in Europe.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SATURDAY.

The house met to-day at the usual hour.

Mr. S. CRAWFORD gave notice that on the motion for going into Committee of Supply he should move that the committee be postponed until the grievances of the people were inquired into.

The Committee on Railroads was appointed.

The Metropolis Improvement Bill went through committee.—Report on Monday.

In answer to a question by Sir G. STAUNTON,

Lord STANLEY said, the British Government would not protect merchants exporting opium into Hong Kong if it was against the Chinese laws (hear, hear.) Sir J. GRAHAM moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the present Poor-law Act. At the proper time he should move for a select committee to inquire into the present operation of the act.

The house adjourned at a quarter before six o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

On the motion of Lord COTENHAM, a bill to carry into effect the recommendations contained in the second part of the Insolvent Laws Commissioners' Report was read a first time.

On the motion of the LORD CHANCELLOR, a bill to amend the jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Courts was read a first time.

The Earl of RIPPON moved a vote of thanks to Sir Charles Napier, and the officers and men who served under his command in the late military operations in Scinde. In doing so, his lordship strictly abstained from enunciating any opinion upon the policy that dictated, or led to, the brilliant achievements performed by the gallant general and his little army, contenting himself with giving a brief but well-digested narration of those dashing exploits which have shed so much lustre on our arms. He paid a just tribute to the judgment, the decision, and the boldness displayed by Sir Charles Napier in the critical position in which he was placed; he gave due meed of praise to the officers who served under him, for the active, zealous, and hearty obedience and co-operation they afforded their general; and he passed a high eulogium on the privates, both English and native, for the courage, discipline, and high fidelity manifested by them in the most trying emergencies.

The Earl of AUCKLAND seconded the motion, declaring that he “cordially and without qualification” concurred in this vote of thanks.

The Duke of WELLINGTON supported the vote, in a speech remarkable for its wonderful force of expression, and more so to those who had the pleasure of hearing it, for the earnestness, the energy, and the gallant bearing with which it was delivered. Sir Charles Napier was well proud of the following judgment pronounced upon his merits by the greatest captain of the age. “My lords,” said his grace, “I must say, after having given the fullest consideration to these operations, that I have never known an instance of any officer who has shown in a higher degree that he possessed all the qualities and qualifications to entitle him to conduct great operations than Sir Charles Napier has. He has manifested the utmost discretion and prudence in the formation of his plans—the utmost activity in all the preparations which were necessary to its success; and, finally, the utmost zeal, gallantry, and science, in carrying it into execution.”

The vote of thanks was agreed to without a dissentient voice.

The Earl of CLARENDON—after reviewing and commenting on the late events in Spain—charged the French Government with a systematic hostility to the consolidation of a constitutional government in the Peninsula, and after having mentioned the right, reported to be asserted by France, to confine the choice of a consort for the Queen of Spain to the House of Bourbon—asked the Foreign Secretary upon what basis the “cordial understanding,” mentioned in the French King's speech, rested, and what policy was to be hereafter adopted with reference to Spain under the new state of things? Also—if it were true that the Count di Trapani, the brother of the King of Naples, was the consort selected by France—whether that choice was to be enforced on the people of Spain without their concurrence?

The Earl of ABERDEEN said it was impossible to give any intelligible account of the events, with the motives that instigated them, that had followed each other in Spain since the death of Ferdinand VII. One said, “this was plotted in Paris;” another said, “this was contrived in London.” His noble friend knew that if, on the one hand, it was asserted that the downfall of Espartero was planned in Paris; on the other hand, it was equally asserted that his elevation had been concocted in London—that, in short, one was to be attributed to English influence, or was the other to the interference and assistance of France; both statements being equally made without reference to truth. Though he knew that his noble friend (Lord Clarendon) was believed to be the author of the revolution of La Grana, and that his name would go down to posterity in the history of Spain as a sharer in that conspiracy, he was not prepared to say that he was the author or had been a sharer in that revolution; but this he knew—that he had meddled too much in the internal affairs of Spain. Having disposed of Lord Clarendon's speech, the noble Foreign Secretary replied to questions put to him. He said that the “cordial understanding” between this country and France was based “on the anxious desire to maintain the complete independence of Spain—the desire to promote in Spain the establishment of the constitutional system—the desire to check, by all proper and legitimate means, every description of violence and revolution—the desire to develop the just natural resources of that fine country—and to promote and extend its happiness and prosperity.” With respect to the choice of a Consort for the Queen of Spain, that was a subject for the entire Spanish nation alone; and the Government of this country had entered into no engagements or understandings whatever that could interfere with the complete independence of Spain in making their selection.

Lord HOWDEN deprecated the introduction of this subject by Lord Clarendon as prejudicial to the interests all parties ought to be anxious to promote.

The discussion then terminated, and their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock.

Sir HENRY HARDINGE informed Captain Pechell that he had inquired into the assault and riot, in Brighton, in which five soldiers were implicated, which he found to be incapable of vindication; but, as the parties stood accused before the civil tribunal, and as the Commander-in-Chief had taken the most effectual steps to prevent the recurrence of such an affair, he deemed it unnecessary to remark upon it in that house.

Mr. FERRAND gave notice of his intention, on the motion of Mr. Cobden, for a select committee to inquire into the effects of protective duties on imports upon the interests of the tenant farmers and farm labourers, to move an amendment to the effect of inquiry into the emigration of agricultural labourers into the manufacturing districts, at the request of the millowners of Lancashire.

Mr. HUME gave notice of the following amendment to Mr. Milne's motion for a provision for the Roman Catholic clergy:—“An address to her Majesty, praying that her Majesty would be pleased to direct an inquiry to be made for the purpose of ascertaining whether the number of persons dissenting from the Established Churches of England, Ireland, and Scotland was not greater than the number of those in communion with those Churches; and, if so, whether the time had not arrived when the public property which had been devoted to the uses of those Churches ought to be withdrawn, regard being had to existing interests; and whether the greater portion of it ought not to be devoted to the promotion of national education.”

To a question from Mr. Ferrand, Sir J. GRAHAM answered, that he did not intend to introduce a clause into the Poor-law Amendment Act, giving to mothers the custody of their children until they were seven years old.—Mr. FERRAND gave notice to move a clause to that effect.

Sir J. GRAHAM replied to Mr. Ellice, that the Lord Advocate would introduce a bill this session to provide for the better division of parishes in Scotland.

To a question put by Capt. Pechell, Sir R. PEEL replied, that a *projet de loi* was about to be submitted to the French Chambers, confirming the fishery convention agreed between the French and British Governments; and that he hoped the respective legislative sanction of France would soon be given to the regulations prepared at the instigation of the two Governments.

To questions from Mr. Ross and Lord J. Russell, Sir R. PEEL replied, that he was not prepared to alter the Irish Landlord and Tenant Commission, by the introduction of any tenant-farmers; and that the particular branch of their report, which the commission were about to make, was left to their own discretion.

The Factory Bill was read a second time, and the committal of it fixed for Friday week.

The Metropolitan Improvements Bill was read a third time. On the motion that the bill do pass, Mr. HUME moved that the words empowering the Governor and Company of the Bank of England to lend money for metropolitan improvements be struck out.—Mr. MASTERMAN supported this amendment.—Mr. C. WOOD suggested that the sum to be lent should be limited.—Sir R. PEEL acceded to this suggestion; but Mr. HUME pressed his amendment to a division, when there were—

For the amendment	70
Against it	145
Majority	75

The bill was finally passed with an amendment, limiting the sum to £250,000.

Sir R. PEEL moved a vote of thanks to Sir Charles Napier, and the officers and men, English and Sepoy, of his army, for the gallantry displayed by them in the battles of Meeane and Hyderabad. In doing so the Premier reviewed their achievements, and complimented their conduct in a most brilliant speech. Lord J. RUSSELL shortly but heartily seconded the motion. Lord HOWICK objected to the vote, because war had not been regularly declared against Scinde, and because the whole series of brilliant achievements had only occurred “by accident.” He would not, however, divide the house. Sir HENRY HARDINGE and Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS repelled the application of any technical objection to a vote of thanks for such splendid services. Mr. SHARPE CRAWFORD, not satisfied with Lord HOWICK's objection without a division, moved the previous question, which was seconded by Mr. BROTHERTON. After a speech from Lord PALMERSTON, cordially supporting the vote of thanks, the house divided—

For the vote of thanks	164
For the previous question	9
Majority	155

The vote was then agreed to amidst loud cheers.

Mr. CHRISTIE moved for a select committee to consider the expediency of recognising the presence of strangers at debates, and the publication of debates under the pleasure of the house; and to consider and report what regulations may be necessary for that object.—Mr. DUNCOMBE seconded the motion.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER objected to it, as unnecessary for any useful purpose, and not worth the risk of a change.—After a short discussion, Mr. CHRISTIE struck out that part referring to the exclusion of strangers, and confined his motion to the recognition of reports. On this amended motion the house divided—

For the motion	37
Against it	84
Majority	24

On the motion of Mr. WALLACE, the evidence taken in the last session respecting the Custom-house frauds was ordered to be laid on the table.

The Offences at Sea Bill was read a second time.

Adjourned at half-past twelve.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Lord STOURTON gave notice that on the day most convenient to their lordships, either on Friday or Monday, he purposed to bring before their lordships the construction of the Roman Catholic oath.

The Marquis of NORMANBY then rose to propose the following resolutions, of which he had given notice, with regard to the affairs of Ireland,

“That this house having, in answer to her Majesty's most gracious speech, assured her Majesty that they entered into ‘her Majesty's feelings in forbearing from observations or comments on Ireland, in respect to which proceedings are pending before the proper legal tribunals,’ feel it, in consequence, to be their duty to take the earliest opportunity, when no prejudice can arise therefrom in the minds of the jury, to record their intention to examine into the causes of the discontents now, unhappily, so prevalent in that country. That with a view to the removal of existing evils, and the restoration of confidence, this house look to the full development of the only principles of a perfect union, by securing to her Majesty's subjects, of all classes and persuasions, in all parts of the United Kingdom, the practical enjoyment of equal rights.”

The noble Marquis accused the Government of having adopted the do-nothing policy when they should have stopped the agitation in its bud, and of having taken up the active policy when the agitation was about to expire of its own exhaustion. He charged them with having attempted the greatest of political faults—that of carrying on a Government by means of a minority. He impeached them for having appointed a man to the Attorney-Generalship who had once declared that he believed Roman Catholics had little or no regard for the sanctity of an oath. He blamed them for excluding from the members of the Administration all Irishmen, with the exception of the Duke of Wellington, who had lived out of the country the greater part of his life, and all persons who had

local knowledge of Irish wants, feelings, and habits. He arraigned the conduct of the late trials from the striking of the panel to the charge of the judge, including in his censure the law officers, the justice who summed up, and the Government. Public opinion, he said, in all the countries of Europe was applied to every great transaction of the world, and this he could say, that strongly as he had at some times spoken, from his keen interest, of the wishes and grievances of Ireland, he had never talked with a foreigner, let his political sentiments be what they might, who was well read in the history of governments, who did not give it as his decided opinion that the miseries of Ireland were owing to the domination of England. If this opinion were general, it was as just as it was general, and he believed that the mis-government, which all lamented, arose out of neglect and ignorance of the real wishes and interests of the people. The time would soon arrive, when even those who were most opposed to the concession of equal rights would feel that they could no longer resist the power of public opinion, and surely it was far better to yield with a good grace than to maintain a resistance as contemptible as it was ineffectual. (Cheers.) If their lordships were prepared to go on with the attempt to govern Ireland by a minority—if they were resolved to persevere in what never had succeeded in any country, in any age, or under any form of government—if they were determined to resist the impartial administration of justice, and to exclude from all connection with it those who professed the faith of seven-eighths of the population—if they were satisfied to continue to exhibit to the eyes of Europe the spectacle of a free country ruled by military occupation—if they were content to assert that the sword was the fittest instrument to convince Ireland of the benefits of British institutions—if by a vain abuse of the name of religion they were willing to maintain a system of doing unto others what they would not have others do unto them, they would reject the present motion for inquiry, and refuse to affirm the resolution he had laid upon the table. (Cheers.) If, on the other hand, their lordships were disposed to make a declaration, however tardy, in favour of the fitness of conferring equal rights—even yet there might be time for success; delay would be the only ingredient opposed to such a method of conciliation; but if their lordships would join in such a welcome declaration, and thus avow the strong opinion of one branch of the Legislature—as the loyalty of all classes in Ireland was undoubtedly—he was confident that its pacifying and tranquillising effects would be as instantaneous as they were general; and then, and not till then, would they be able to offer to the Sovereign of these united realms that security for her throne and for the greatness and stability of her empire which was to be derived from the affections of a happy and powerful, because an enlightened people. (Cheers from all sides.)

Lord WHARNCLIFFE, though he could discover nothing objectionable in the words of the resolution, could not let the speech, which contained so many grave charges, pass without an answer. It had never been the opinion of the Government that the Repeal meetings would wear themselves out, but they were obliged to endure the hard-to-be-borne taunts of even their own friends in patience, until they obtained legal proof of the illegality of the whole series of meetings, which individually could not be called illegal. The Repeal of the Union was a question perfectly legal to discuss, and the difficulty was to convict those who concocted them of illegal and seditious designs. This had been done as soon as possible; and, whatever might be said to impugn the verdict that had been obtained, he was certain that universal England agreed in its justice. Of Mr. Smith he had never heard until he was appointed Attorney-General, and, therefore, knew nothing of his speech about the Roman Catholics and their oaths. The noble President of the Council defended the appointments made by the Government—explained the striking of the jury—vindicated the whole proceedings in the state trials, and maintained that the Government had done everything that could be done to assert the supremacy

Anti-Corn-Law League, and even to the agricultural associations formed in opposition to that League. The noble lord then complained of the exclusion from the panel of every Roman Catholic, an act that could not but leave on the minds of the Irish people an impression that the jury had been packed with an express view to obtain a conviction. Well, a conviction had been obtained, and what result was now expected from it? Mr. O'Connell sent to a prison by a jury of Protestants would certainly not lose any of the sympathy of his countrymen. Yet must there not be a course by which a better feeling might be established between the people of the two countries? Let Ireland, in the first place, have an impartial, and not a sectarian administration of justice. Let the franchise be made large and extensive, and equivalent to that of England. The corporate franchise ought also to be the same as in this country. Let there be no exclusion from office on account of religion. What he should propose, if the house went into committee, would be, firstly, to get rid of all sectarian policy; secondly, to give a fair and equal franchise, corporate as well as parliamentary; next, to abolish the system of civil exclusion. Then, as to the question of the ecclesiastical establishment. It had been urged, as a main objection against the voluntary system, that the clergy maintained by it were too apt to make themselves, and even their doctrine, subservient to the prejudices of those who paid for that maintenance. Now, this objection existed in Ireland with respect to the spiritual guides of 6,000,000 of people; and those guides were thus forced into politics and agitation. After some observations, by which the noble lord sought to show that Parliament need not be deterred from dealing, to the best of its judgment, with the temporalties of the Established Church, he proceeded to what was, perhaps, the most difficult question of all—namely, the struggle that constantly took place for the possession of land. A commission had been appointed to inquire into this subject, but it might be doubted whether any further information was really required to show that some landlords, at least, in Ireland were exercising a fearful power. He would not undertake to suggest a complete remedy for so great and long-enduring an evil, but he would at least wish to see an augmentation of the number of stipendiary magistrates. Parliament had still an opportunity—a late one, but not too late a one—to deal by Ireland as had been done by Scotland, and thereby to make the political connection a popular one. From his own knowledge he could say that it was not the Sovereign now on the throne, than whom there was no one living more anxious to do justice to Ireland. (Loud cheers.) Who, then, would venture to stand between that Sovereign and her people? After occupying the attention of the house for three hours, the noble lord sat down amid the loud cheers of his own friends.

Mr. WYSE seconded the motion for a committee of the whole house to take into consideration the state of Ireland.

Sir J. GRAHAM could not but remember that it was on this unfortunate Irish field that he had first parted with the noble lord, and upon this field he feared they would never meet except as antagonists. To the assertion of the noble lord, that her Majesty was anxious equally to promote the welfare of all her subjects, he (Sir J. G.) was ready to give his fullest concurrence. The noble lord had read some admirable sentiments uttered by Mr. Fox in condemnation of measures of severity towards Ireland. With those sentiments, also, he (Sir J. G.) most cordially agreed. Nor did he now come forward to recommend a coercion bill, but to vindicate the conduct of a Government that had carefully abstained from the exercise of any but strictly constitutional powers. The noble lord stated that Ireland came into the hands of the present Government in a condition of perfect tranquillity. On turning to the *Pilot*, however, he found as early as July, 1840, there was a repeal meeting at Castlebar. In August repeal meetings took place at Galway and Tuam. In September at Skibbereen. In October at Drogheda, Limerick, and other places; and several large meetings, some attended by as many as 100,000, took place in the succeeding months, and in the early part of 1841. This was immediately before the accession of the present Government to office, and the language used at these meetings by Mr. O'Connell was quite as violent as on any subsequent or previous occasion. In reply to the remarks on the manner in which the late trials had been conducted, the right hon. baronet insisted that the right of the Crown to order a juror to stand by, was one indispensable to the due exercise of justice. It had been stated that 60 names were omitted from the list of jurors. The statement, he believed, was greatly exaggerated, the number not amounting to 30, nor was the Government in any way responsible; still he regretted that any such circumstance should have occurred, as some prejudice had been in consequence excited against the administration of justice. He could not, however, believe that the omission of less than 30 from a list of 716, could really have exercised any material influence. The next charge was the striking 10 Catholics from the jury list. This had been described as an insult to the Roman Catholic body, but the traversers exercised with the Crown the alternate right of striking names from the list, and it was at least equally remarkable that the traversers on their part struck out not one Catholic. Of the ten Catholics, eight, it was now admitted, were members of the Repeal Association. One of the remaining two was said to have affixed his signature to a requisition for a repeal meeting; and the tenth man was believed, when struck, to be a Protestant. Nothing was more opposed to the wish of her Majesty's Government than the exclusion of Roman Catholics from the jury list, and the instructions sent over directed that no Catholic should be struck, except on grounds quite apart from religious considerations. He denied that there was any novelty in the law of conspiracy, and if there were any novelty in the law, it must be borne in mind that we had to do with a new state of things. It had been well said by Mme. de Staél, speaking of the French revolution, that in these days, *On ne connaît que sur la place*. So in Ireland conspirators built conciliation walls for the public display of sedition. As the colleague and friend of Lord Lyndhurst he (Sir J. G.) was astonished that the noble lord should have spoken as he had done of the Lord Chancellor; no man ever adorned the judgment seat with more incorruptible integrity and more distinguished ability, and he felt convinced that Lord Lyndhurst would not have spoken of a political opponent in his absence in the manner in which he had himself been spoken of that evening. Nor should it be forgotten that the expressions attributed to Lord Lyndhurst, that noble lord denied a few evenings afterwards, at least in the sense that had been put upon the words. He had been asked what benefit he expected from the course pursued in Ireland by Government. Already a great benefit had been obtained, in gaining three months of uninterrupted tranquillity, and in seeing trial by jury, presided over by a unanimous court, triumph over a dangerous combination. It was said that they held Ireland by a military occupation, but he would maintain that Government were in duty bound to take precautions against a party that made military displays, and sought to withdraw, one by one, from the constituted authorities every one of the attributes of Government. Yet the number of troops stationed in Ireland in 1843 did not exceed the number stationed there in 1841. After expressing a hope that the time would soon come when treason having been put down, Ireland might cease to be held by a military force, the right hon. baronet entered with some minuteness into the subject of the existing law and practice in Ireland as regarded landlord and tenant. The only measure of improvement suggested by the noble lord was an increase in the number of stipendiary magistrates; and a charge was made against her Majesty's present Government of having reduced the number. The fact, however, was that the late Government maintained only fifty-nine stipendiary magistrates, whereas the present Government had always maintained sixty. It was true that the present Government had not thought it necessary to confirm the appointment of seven additional magistrates, made just before the retirement of the late Administration. It was right he should state that it was intended this session to propose a considerable increase in the vote for national education, and to place Roman Catholics in the same position as Protestant Dissenters with respect to charitable institutions. It was also their intention to deal with the franchise. When the Irish Reform Act was passed no poor law existed there, and the franchise in boroughs had to be made dependent on the payment of certain local taxes. It was the intention of Government to make the franchise dependent on the payment of borough rate, borough cess, and the poor rate, and to do away with the existing law, by which the non-payment of any one of a number of local taxes was enough to disqualify a voter. To the charge of excluding Roman Catholics from office, he could only say that no Government could go among its political opponents for persons to fill high offices of state, and they did not find Catholics qualified to fill such offices except among their opponents. With regard to the footing of equality on which the noble lord proposed to place the three religious denominations, he (Sir J. Graham) saw a multitude of difficulties opposing themselves to the realisation of such a scheme. He should not himself be opposed on principle to an endowment of the Catholic clergy, but as a practical political question, he believed the time for it had gone by. The predominance of the Established Church, however, he looked upon as the work of the greatest statesmen of this country, and he did not believe it would be overthrown by any band of conspirators such as they had just succeeded in convicting.

The debate was then adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

Their lordships did not sit.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Mr. L. BRUGES took his seat for Devizes. On the motion of Mr. PARKINGTON, the County Coroners Bill was read a first time.

Mr. J. S. WORTLEY moved the second reading of the Horse-Racing Actions for Penalties Discontinuance Bill, the necessity of which temporary measure, to stop the *qui tam* actions (founded on an obsolete statute) which had been commenced against a few gentlemen honourably eminent on the turf he urged with much ability. Mr. MILNER GIBSON opposed the passing of this Bill of Indemnity unless a resolution of the house was agreed upon, pledging the House of Commons to appoint a committee to revise the laws relating to gambling.—After a discussion, in which Lord J. Manners, Capt. Berkeley, Mr. M. Milnes, Mr. H. Smith, Colonel Peel, Mr. Hume, the Attorney-General, and Mr. C. Berkeley, took part, the house divided—

For the second reading. 112
Against it 25
Majority —87

The bill was read a second time, after an intimation given by Sir J. GRAHAM that he was ready to support a committee to inquire into the whole state of the laws affecting gaming.

To a question put by Lord J. Russell, Sir J. GRAHAM replied that the Government were willing to yield precedence to the Irish question debate on any days that they had themselves precedence.

The debate on Lord John Russell's motion for a committee on Irish affairs was resumed by Lord LEVESON, who expressed a hope of one day seeing the present and the late Home Secretaries once more united in political friendship, and occupying the same bench, a consummation, in his opinion, most devoutly to be wished.

Mr. B. COCHRANE blamed the delay which had taken place in declaring the

monster meetings illegal; he also condemned the cumulative construction of conspiracy as a dangerous precedent; but, now that the Government had obtained the victory, he urged them to seek for another and better—a victory over the affections and sympathies of the Irish people.—Lord CLEMENTS supported the motion.—Mr. J. YOUNG advanced, as the best vindication of the Arms Act of last year, the fact that not less than 120,000 notices of registry had already been served, whilst under the previous act not above 10,000 stand of arms had been registered.—Sir G. GREY, admitting that the Government were right in sending over a large force to keep the country free from danger, and admitting the Crown officer had done his duty in striking off the persons he had from the panel, yet charged upon the policy of the Government the necessity of this large military force, and the monstrous fact that not a Roman Catholic was to be found in the Irish metropolis who was not more or less favourable to Repeal. He asserted that the indictment was not against the half dozen individuals arraigned, but against the entire Catholic population. He ridiculed the delay and the indecision which preceded the issuing of the proclamation against the meetings, and contended that the division of the Church was the only remedy for Ireland.—Lord ELIOT defended the conduct and policy pursued by the Government throughout their Irish administration; and gave the very sufficient reason why, in their legal appointments, they had chosen gentlemen professing Established rather than the Roman Catholic religion, because there was not a single Roman Catholic member of the Irish bar, entitled by his professional reputation to be promoted to the bench or to high legal offices. The debate was again adjourned, and the house adjourned at half-past twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their lordships met at five o'clock. The BISHOP OF EXETER gave notice that he should to-morrow move for a select committee to consider the expediency of making some provisions for religious worship and spiritual instruction in the poor-law union houses both in England and Wales.

The adjourned debate on the state of Ireland was resumed by the Earl of FORTESCUE, who vindicated the policy of his government in Ireland from the attacks made on it a previous night by noble lords opposite with regard to the appointment of stipendiary magistrates. Lord HADDINGTON followed, and defended the course taken by the present Government in suppressing the Repeal agitation.

Lord MONTEAGLE supported the motion, which was warmly opposed by the Earl of RIFTON, after which the Marquis of NORMANDY replied.

The question was then about to be put, to the great surprise and astonishment of all present, as none of the "great guns" on either side, with the exception of those already mentioned, ventured to address their lordships. The prevalence of this feeling, which was quite apparent, brought up Lord CAMPBELL, who expressed his astonishment that his noble friend, Lord Brougham, who, ever since he had the honour of a seat in their lordships' house, had never allowed a debate to pass without making a speech, should have appeared neither by himself nor his counsel on the present occasion. This occasioned much laughter, as Lord Brougham was at that moment deeply engaged in conversation with the Lord Chancellor on the woolsack. Lord Campbell also made a stinging remark about his noble friend neither vindicating the old principles which he once so ably advocated, or the new ones which he espoused. Some of the noble lord's sallies were unusually lively, and excited great merriment amongst their lordships.

Lord BROUHAM rose, evidently labouring under considerable excitement, and after claiming for himself the privilege of speaking at any period of the debate, even after the reply, alluded to the last observation made by the noble and learned lord. He said he rejoiced at being able to meet, for the first time, face to face in public, and in their lordships' house, the "vile and false" calumny, that he had changed his principles. He denied that he had done so, and he would give his noble and learned friend an early opportunity of establishing his case. He then went on to state, that it was his old political associates, for whom he had exerted himself in the most zealous and untiring manner, that had deserted their principles, but that he had not changed.

Lord CAMPBELL promised to avail himself of the opportunity offered to make good what he had stated against his noble and learned friend, and the house then divided, after one of the most extraordinary scenes of crimination, recrimination, and uproar, ever witnessed within the walls of the Upper House of Parliament.

On a division the numbers appeared—

Contents: Present	—	..	..	..	39
Proxies	..	..	..	..	78
Non-Contents: Present	..	..	..	..	79
Proxies	..	..	..	..	96—175

Majority against the Marquis of Normanby's motion 97
Their lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

On the Speaker taking the chair, Mr. SOTHERON for North Wiltshire, and Mr. MAHER, for Tipperary, were introduced as new members and took the oaths and their seats.

Lord CLEMENTS gave notice that on Tuesday next he should move for a return of the salaries and stations of every officer who had been sent to Ireland on particular or secret service; also for a return of the expense of the military and police force in Ireland during the year 1843; also, for a return of the expense of erecting barracks and police stations in that country; and for several returns connected with the registration of arms in Ireland.

The names of those members of the house, who being sixty years of age are exempted from serving on Election Committees, were called over.

Sir R. PEEL moved for exemption from serving upon Election Committees as long as he had the honour of holding the office of First Lord of the Treasury.—Agreed to.

Similar motions were made by Lord STANLEY, Sir J. GRAHAM, and the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, as long as they had the honour of holding their respective offices.—Agreed to.

Mr. GREENE moved for exemption from serving upon Committees as long as he continued to discharge the duties of Chairman of Committees on opposed private Bills.—Agreed to.

The SPEAKER called upon Mr. Hume. (Laughter.)

Mr. HUME: I beg to be excused—(laughter)—on account of age.

Mr. ROSS (Member for Belfast), moved the order of the day for the resumed debate on the discontents and dissatisfaction which prevailed in Ireland. He vindicated the sincerity of Mr. O'Connell, in his exertions to preserve the peace and tranquillity as well as to promote the prosperity of Ireland, and said, he thought after all that he had done in this way it was too bad to assail him as a hypocrite, whose words were smoother than oil, but whose thoughts breathed nothing but violence.

[At this moment Mr. O'Connell entered the house, and his appearance was hailed with loud cheering and other vociferous indications of applause from the Opposition side of the house. The house was crowded in every part. The cheers as the hon. and learned gentleman walked up the floor of the house were renewed again and again, and as he took his seat in his usual place, Mr. Hume and several other hon. gentlemen around crowded forward, and shook him warmly by the hand. Mr. Ross, who was addressing the house, was then about to resume his observations, when the applause again burst forth, and was continued for some seconds, when the excitement ceased.]

Mr. ROSS proceeded to ask, was it wise in them to treat the man who had been received in the way in which Mr. O'Connell was received at that moment, as they had treated him? (Loud cheers.) They might put him in a gaol. (Loud cheering.) How much safer would they be if they did so? (Cheers.) What security would there be if he were released? (Continued cheering, and cries of "Oh, oh.") He treated this as a political question. He asked them to pursue the same course in Ireland which they had pursued in Canada. (Cheers, and Hoor, hear, hear.)—Mr. PETER BORTHWICK followed in opposition to the motion.

Sir H. W. BARRON, Mr. MORE O'FERRAL, and Lord HOWICK, spoke in favour of the motion, and Mr. SHAW (the Recorder of Dublin), and several other hon. members opposed it; after which, Mr. BERNAL moved that the debate be adjourned. A long and stormy altercation took place on the question of adjournment, there being loud calls for Sir R. Peel, which the right hon. baronet appeared disinclined to respond to. Ultimately, however, the motion was carried, and the house adjourned at 12 o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Lord DENMAN, in the temporary absence of the Lord Chancellor, took his seat on the woolsack at five o'clock.

The Marquis of NORMANDY moved that leave be given to peers to sign, on Monday next, the protest of the Marquis of Normanby against the decision of the house, negativing the resolutions proposed on the subject of Ireland.—Agreed to.

An explanation was given by Lord DENMAN respecting the judgment of the Queen's Bench, which had been made the subject of debate in the other House of Parliament, with regard to the separation of mothers and children, who had become inmates of workhouses. He denied that he had stated what had been attributed to him, "That it was of the highest importance that what the judges considered right should be adopted and adhered to, although it might be contrary to statute, and to the written laws of the land."

Several petitions were presented on various subjects of public interest.—The Duke of BUCCLEUCH moved the second reading of the Metropolitan Improvements Bill, which passed through committee.—Their lordships then adjourned until Monday next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock.

Mr. VILLEERS presented a petition from Liverpool, praying that no supplies should be granted until the military force of the country had been reduced, as the petitioners stated that a standing army was a great temptation to a Government to rule the country in a despotic manner.

The adjourned debate on the affairs of Ireland was resumed by Captain BERNAL, who supported the motion of the noble lord the member for the city of London, with great zeal. He said, if they wanted proof of the truth of Oxenstiern's saying, "Go, my son, and see with how little wisdom this world is governed," he thought it could readily be found in the present Government in regard to their policy in Ireland. The Government now had reduced the

country to three classes—infantry, cavalry, and artillery. There might have been Governments in Ireland more arbitrary and blood-thirsty—that of Strafford for instance—than the present one—but they could not bring to him the instance of any administration that was more thoroughly anti-Irish than the present. In the year 1839 the Right Honourable Baronet made the voluntary and remarkable confession that Ireland was his chief difficulty. Now he was anxious to put this question to the Right Honourable Baronet—at what point would his difficulty become realised? Was he not satisfied with having counteracted all the good which had been done in Ireland during the last fifteen years? Was it not enough to have set a sect against a sect? Was not the religious animosity of that country again excited? Was not the country ruled by the army? Was not the Duke of Wellington in fact Pro-Consul of Ireland. (Cheers.) He called upon the Right Honourable Baronet to make a declaration as to what was the maximum of difficulty with which he would be content. Did he wait till Ireland was deluged with blood and irretrievably lost to Great Britain.

Mr. D'ISRAEL, Colonel CONOLLY, and Mr. ESTCOTT spoke against the motion, and Mr. WARD, Mr. SERGEANT MURPHY, and Mr. C. BULLER in support of it. The debate for the evening was wound up by Lord STANLEY in an able and effective speech of two hours duration, which was loudly cheered at its close. Commodore NAPIER then moved the adjournment of the debate, and the house, at a quarter to one o'clock, adjourned until Monday.

COUNTRY NEWS.

DUNMOW.—AWFULLY SUDDEN DEATH.—On Sunday last, Mr. ABRAHAM HOLGATE, carpenter and builder, walked to church, a mile distant, and attended the morning and afternoon service, being apparently in his usual good health and spirits; retired about eleven o'clock, and before twelve was a corpse, having, it is considered, been attacked by a fit of apoplexy.

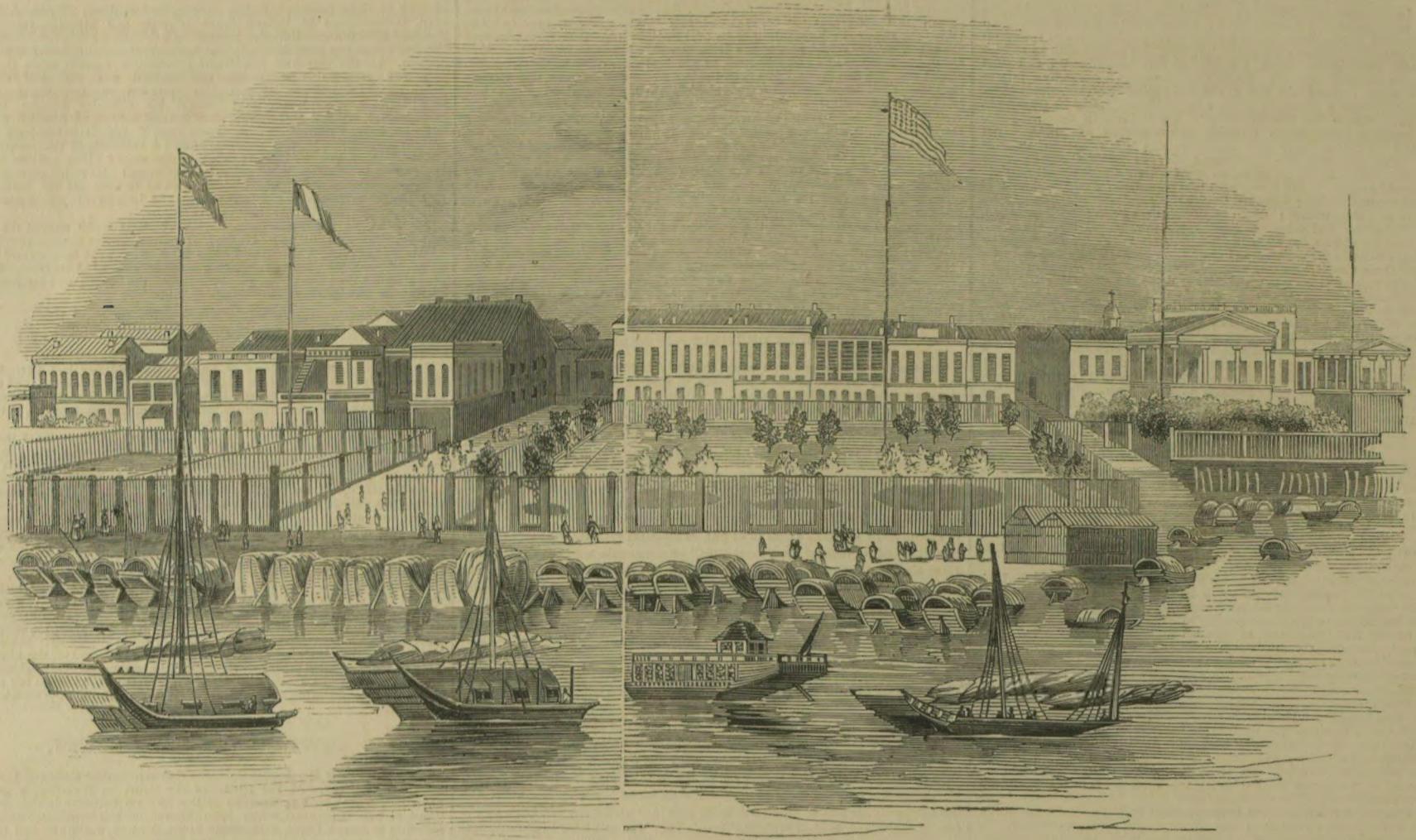
UXBRIDGE.—DESTRUCTION OF HILLINGDON HOUSE.—On Sunday last this fine residence, the seat of Mr. R. H. COX, situated about a mile distant from Uxbridge, was destroyed by fire. The county and parish engines were brought as speedily as possible, but though they succeeded in preventing an extension of the flames, yet it was found impossible to save the house. A considerable part of the valuable pictures, plate glass, and plate, with the most rare and unique part of the "plenishing," was saved. On the east of Hillingdon Park is the seat of Mr. C. MILLS, Mr. COX's son-in-law; while on the north of his park is the residence of another son-in-law, Mr. A. GRANVILLE, private secretary of the Duke of Wellington. The Earl of March and his Countess were joining the last county meeting of the season. The fire was purely accidental.

OXFORDSHIRE.—INCENDIARIES.—The village of Charlton-on-Otmoor, situated within a few miles of Oxford, has lately been the scene of several very lawless proceedings. Some of the labourers, for the want of employment, have been driven to the Bicester union-workhouse, which has caused a great deal of excitement and dissatisfaction in the minds of those remaining. Several of the respectable inhabitants have had their windows broken, and on the night of the 26th of January three ploughs were destroyed, by cutting them to pieces. Each plough belonged to a different farmer of the village. A paper was left on one of them, with the following written on it:—"A full belly knows not what an hungry one feels."

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

(Before Mr. Justice Coleridge and Mr. Justice Cresswell.)

TRIAL BY JURY.—At the sitting of the Court on Tuesday, a gentleman named FRANCIS, who was foreman of the jury on Saturday (which was composed of half foreigners), when John



1. DANISH HONG.

2. BRITISH CONSULATE.

3. AMERICAN CONSULATE.

4. THE E. I. COMPANY'S.

THE HONGS AT CANTON, BEFORE THE LATE FIRE.

THE LATE FIRE AT CANTON.

We have been favoured, by a Correspondent at Canton, with the following very interesting letter, vividly describing the late fire at the Hongs, briefly alluded to in the intelligence from China in our last week's paper. The communication is accompanied by a drawing executed by a Chinese artist, which shows the precise locality of the conflagration, and is engraved above. To give an idea of the extent of the calamity, it should be understood that the Hongs extend 400 feet in depth. No. 1, the Danish Hong, is now a heap of ruins. No. 2, the British Consulate, is nearly destroyed. No. 3, the American Consulate, remains uninjured. No. 4, the East India Company's Hongs, are burnt to the ground; and the Dutch Hongs adjoining are quite consumed. We subjoin our Correspondent's letter:—

To the Editor of the Illustrated London News.

Consulate, Canton, Nov. 12, 1843.

The evening of the 24th of October was one of the pleasantest of that hot month; the breeze came up at intervals cool from the river, and brought variety in the ten thousand sounds and cries that spread far along its low, level, living banks. Barber, butcher, baker, greengrocer, fishmonger, floated there, and thus have floated for years beyond years, sending forth, night and day, the same mingled murmur.

Hark! that boat's a perfect Babel! Oh! it is a racer, belonging to the working natives, taking their evening's amusement. See, she has fifty paddles! All rush, and look, and laugh, and talk, and wish more speed to the swift canoe. The light-hearted people!

The sound of the heavy gong, the report of the occasional gun, is from some Chinese war-boat—listen! Flower boats, chop boats, lurchers, opium schooners, smugglers, clipper-built, dancing on the water, with a certain laughing, reckless devil, in their rake—the cumbersome junk. None are silent, and almost from your very feet rise the solicitations of the sampans, "manned" in many instances by women, and then—how shrill.

Such is Canton river, as it interests man—the life on it—the life of it. Such the voice, the throbbing of a great sea city.

This is pulsation—its pulsation; as in man, liable to every casualty, having no lease of the current hour, no shield against the impending danger. In a moment it may be stilled for a time, or stayed for ever.

Had the fire of this awful night once touched the boats, which were often threatened, out of the many, many thousands, not one would have been saved. All the skill of man would have been taxed to extricate a single vessel from the vast fleet; and the water of the river could not have availed to quench the general flame of the locked vessels.

Destruction, however, was elsewhere glutted—with 1400 or 1500 houses, the habitations of 12,000 people. But of this, too soon.

I was a stranger in Canton. The evening was most inviting; the scene perfectly novel. I sat down in a mandarin's terrace of flowers, open, by the kindness of the owner, to foreigners. It was built over the water. Here I enjoyed the panorama.

Beside me was an Armenian, from Calcutta, swarthy, hairy as Esau—good-humoured and fat. We talked of Byron, Venice, and the College there; his church, and scattered race. Next him, sat Parsees, clad in white robes, reaching

to the ground, and high, various coloured, yet grave caps—fine-looking men, with black moustachios, of a tawny skin; keen, dark-eyed, wealthy merchants, with strange names, all jee, jee, jee—hearken to Pestonjee, Merwanjee, Hurajee, Framjee, and then the Englishman firm, collected—his compressed lips and air of decision contrasting well with the undecided casts of Chinese physiognomy. The reflective and bold brow spoke of one who knew that he was a unit among millions, alien in blood, language, and religion; and knowing, grew in self reliance from the thought. Beneath, in the country-boats, or strolling around, were the Lascoars of the East India traders—their hair black as night. They spread about the place the turbans of all the bright colours, and in the gay attire of a shawl or scarf costume, dyed to the richest hues, and bound round their finely built frames, flowing gracefully along their elegantly modelled and nervous limbs; and Jack too, not other than Wapping knows him, was there. At seven o'clock I left. In half an hour the alarm of fire was given—in double that time the devoted city was revealed by a light clearer than day.

I stood on the top of a high building, and watched destruction grow. "Oh, it was a glorious sight for one who had no friend, no brother there." I had not even a second coat. A house, half a street, was but a moment's meal, and the unapprised monster marched on. I saw the town devoured. I heard the crash, crash of the shivering timbers and falling walls. A strange, horrid interest gathered over the scene, as settles on the page of history where a city dies in a night.

On, on—unsatisfied by the hecatombs it had already demanded—vast, inexhaustible, torturing—rushed the fire; a spreading hell, pyramids of darkness above it, and the lurid glare of its own demon nature around it.

Here then some stately pile stood in strong resistance; and then and there would be a pause of a minute. One in particular, a factory of the Danish Hong, occupied by Messrs. Gibb, Livingstone, and Co., maintained its ground nobly. Here the interest thickens; now obscure, as within a portico of columned smoke and a curtain of fire. Now revealed, cut off, hemmed in on every side. It endures, and is well; but, ah! the unequal contest cannot last.

Through Canton's narrow streets (you can touch the wall on each side, walking in the middle), passed and repassed, pointing the way for coolies, goods, soldiers, 10,000 lanterns. Peacefully, orderly, quickly, the goods were saved. The China men sending to the city; the foreigners to boats, hired at a great price. There passed the bullion of the Hongs—in uncounted wealth—the various merchandise—no strange sight—multitudes thronged, all armed; coolies with two swords each, which fitted into each other, and into a common sheath, and neither of which would cut anything. These were rattled against each other to inspire terror or give warning. The soldiers—and such soldiers—1000 English are a match for 20,000 of the slip-shod loose-looking military I have seen. The soldiers are rather better armed, though their guns reminded me of the things we buy for 6d. in the toy shops. They acted well, however, and kept the mob in order, and the thieves at bay.

By the command of the authorities, the foreign Hongs were well guarded by these men, and mandarins of high station appointed and presented, aid to the merchants and terror to the evil-doers. The officials manifested the very best feeling, were devoted in their attention, and most serviceable. They deserve the thanks of the British—their warmest thanks. Without them our goods would have been plundered, perhaps our treasury and ourselves insulted, if not molested. In England you will learn these particulars with pleasure. It will give you confidence in the stability of our relationships with this singular but highly important nation.

At a moment when they might have been lukewarm, and still have saved their credit to a certain extent, they have been earnest, honest, zealous, effective. They have forgotten prejudice, flung aside chicanery, and accepted in good faith the proffered right hand of Great Britain. Long may such relations last.

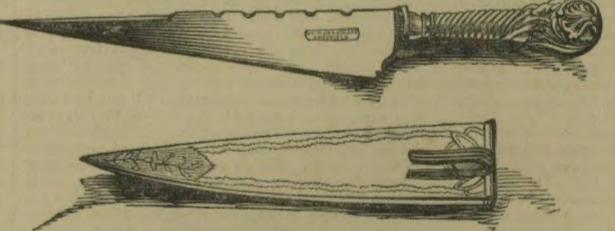
You have the public account of the fire; it is all I can give. Known only to Him who careth for the desolate is the hidden story of vast individual distress. He may raise up for the sufferers new houses here. He can provide them with far happier hereafter.

Our Correspondent adds, that many, if not all, the principals of the China-English houses are about to settle at Hong-Kong, where dwellings are being built for them. The colonists are already much attracted by Chinese theatricals; a general idea of which may be obtained from the annexed sketch.

THE BOWIE KNIFE OF AMERICA.

(From a Correspondent.)

Unsparingly as Brother Jonathan has been treated by his Britisher creditors, Sydney Smith, and all, on the subject of his mercantile blunder touching the doctrine of "repudiation," which "wasn't smart no how at all," neither "genuine shaving," nor "Yankeeing,"

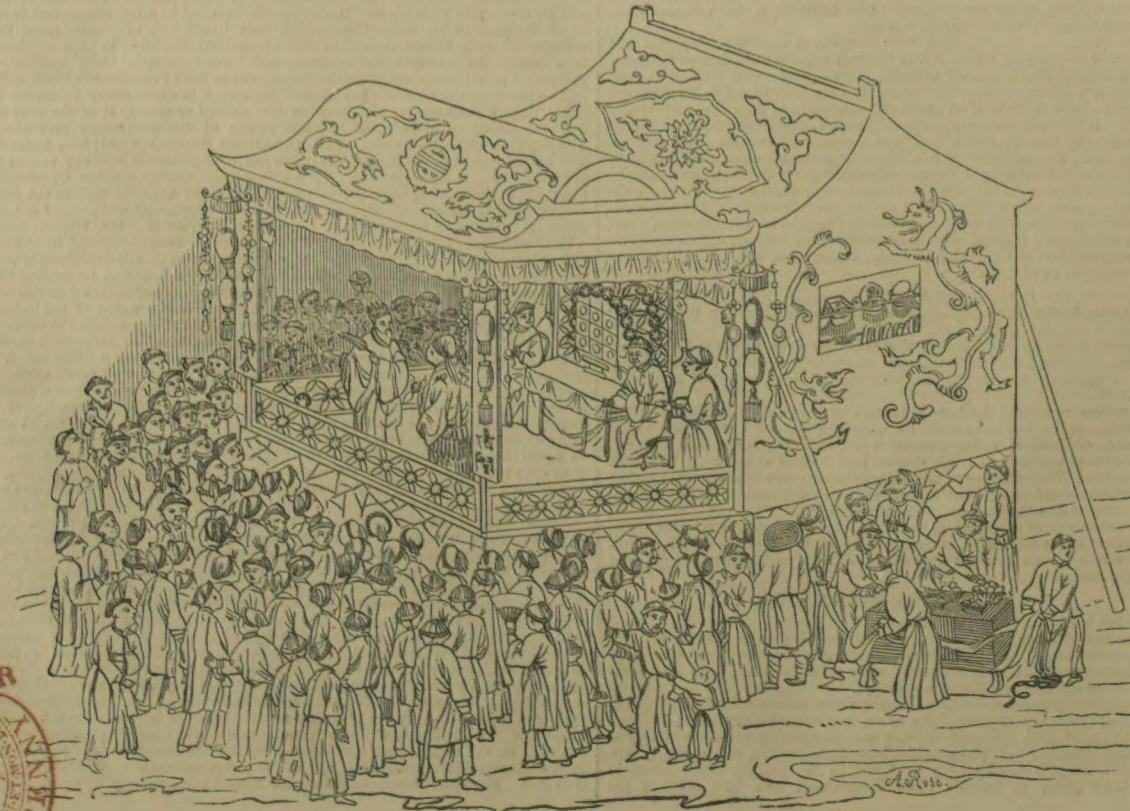


BOWIE KNIFE.

taunted, moreover, with his smarting reputation, we almost wonder that he has not long ago called out his Britisher antagonist to a contest with the choice weapon of his national chivalry, the BOWIE KNIFE, which has so often closed a senatorial harangue on the floor of Congress. Paragraphs have frequently appeared of late in the Times, taken from American journals, in which this mysterious implement plays the premier rôle; and, in the days of our ignorance, great was our awe at every fresh allusion to it. "Knife" spoke for itself; but "Bowie?"—there was Anglo-Saxon antiquity in the very sound! Was it a Runic term for some heroic weapon wrought by the gnomes of the elder Northmen? We searched Wheaton's "History," but the American historian has made no allusion to his natural weapon; and our curiosity was left unsatisfied. Fresh accounts of the feats performed by this wondrous weapon served only to whet us still further. The fatal results of its use, so frequently recorded, suggested its being an admirable substitute for the bayonet of our troops; and in an access of ungovernable patriotism and curiosity we resolved to cross "the cod preserves," and see with our own eyes. While on the voyage, we often attempted to get our skipper "in a line" on the Bowie subject; but he always professed ignorance, and maintained that such things were only known in "the Far West." Landed in New York, from a Yankee pedlar we gleaned the information that no such "notions" as Bowie knives existed in those parts; but that in the south and west they were "as thick as hasty pudden."

There are several varieties of these weapons, plain or ornamented, according to the taste of the owner. The engraving represents a specimen, made by Unwin and Rodgers, of Sheffield; the handle and sheath are of Albata. It is the "enchilla" (small knife), and our correspondent remarks that we need not fear contamination by touching it, for had it ever belonged to a "Rowdie" we should even protect our tongues from the degradation of contact with it.

COL. STODDART AND CAPT. CONOLLY.—Captain Grover has communicated to us the following interesting intelligence just received from Dr. Wolff. On the 8th December, he reached Ashkalah, and thus describes what took place:—"At Ashkalah I found again three dervishes from Bokhara, who left Bokhara four months ago. I asked them whether they had seen at Bokhara some English travellers. Bokharalee—'Yes, and it was reported for some time that they had been killed, but there was no truth in it; but one of them came from Kohan, with whom the King of Bokhara was angry, believing that he did assist the King of Kohan, and, therefore, put both the tall and short Englishman into prison, but let them out after some time, and they now teach the soldiers of Bokhara the European exercise.' Dr. Wolff gives the names and places of abode of these dervishes in Bokhara, and further states that at Erzeroum a Sheikh of Bokhara, named Shah Jemand Addeen, of the family of Nakshbandi, called upon him and said that he would find his friends alive and promised him letters. The fall of snow at Erzeroum has been extraordinary: eight men were brought in dead, and guns were fired every five minutes, in order to direct travellers their right road. There is no truth in the report that the doctor travelled on foot, and entered Erzeroum in silk stockings and mackintosh! The doctor was well mounted, and Mr. Stephens, our excellent consul at Trebizond, had the kind consideration to send a Turk, named Omar, with him, who walked near his horse, and the doctor says, 'an excellent fellow he was.' The kindness of Col. Williams, her Majesty's commissioner at Erzeroum, and Mr. Brant, the consul, are beyond all praise. Colonel Williams had the kindness to write to Captain Grover, to state that the doctor was in excellent health, and would start on the 27th December for Tabreez. Everything possible has been done by the Earl of Aberdeen to ensure the safety and comfort of Dr. Wolff. The next accounts will probably be from Tabreez."

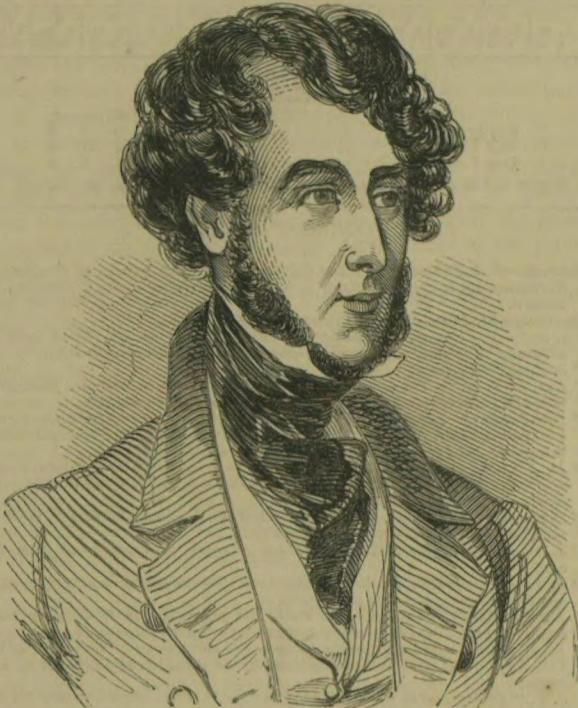


CHINESE THEATRE.

[In our paper of the 3rd instant we commenced this series of Illustrations with Portraits of the Earl of Eldon and Lord Hill, the Mover and Seconder of the Address in the House of Lords; and of Viscount Clive and Mr. Cardwell, the Mover and Seconder of the Address in the House of Commons. We now resume with Portraits of two of the most distinguished Leaders of the Debates of the past week.]

THE MARQUIS OF NORMANBY.

It is an established practice for every great political movement to be carried on simultaneously in both houses of parliament. It has no



THE MARQUIS OF NORMANBY.

been departed from in the case of the debate on Ireland. While Lord John Russell was moving his resolution in the Commons, the

THE DUBLIN STATE TRIALS.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

LONDON, THURSDAY, FEB. 15, 1844.

Having repassed the seas, made the harbour of Liverpool, shaken myself to a jelly in the eternal train, achieved a satisfactory landing at the Euston-station, and cabbed my way into the Strand, I am now able to address you from your own office no longer your Dublin Correspondent, but still your Correspondent about Dublin. I have now only to detail to you the routine of occurrences as they fell out, from the close of the defence of the traversers up to the period of my leaving the city after the great meeting—which succeeded the verdict of the jury—at Conciliation Hall. I must, I know, write at a disadvantage after the journals have already published by express of extraordinary rapidity and expense (I allude, by the way, only to the *Times*, *Post*, and *Advertiser*, for the *Chronicle* and *Herald* missed fire, and had no arrangements made), not only the details, but the great result of the trials; still I feel that your readers are entitled to the last of the pictures which I have humbly attempted to give with fidelity and effect, and therefore at once I spread my canvass for the *finale*, and work my pen upon the outline of my closing sketch.

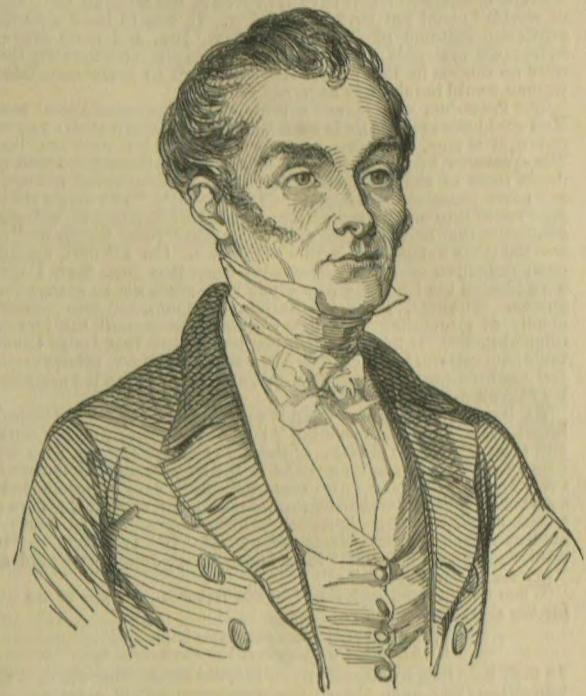
When O'Connell had ceased speaking, and the defence for the traversers had closed—so far as forensic oratory was concerned—the good people of Dublin went home and speculated upon the nature of the evidence that was to be adduced by the “Liberator,” or “Conspirator” (I sacrifice both terms at the shrine of impartiality), and his friends. Rumour put her lips of mystery to her trumpet of brass, and blew a blast of expectation abroad, that set down the duration of the trials at a twelvemonth at the least. Two hundred witnesses (some said two thousand) were to be examined *seriatim*, and every man's evidence

Marquis of Normanby was urging the peers to agree to one of a similar tendency. His speech was not equal to the address of the noble lord in the other house. It was less sustained, and less connected as a whole; this is only saying that the noble marquis is not so skilled an orator as the scion of the House of Bedford; but in intention his address was the same, portions of it were strong both in the facts and the deductions from them, while his position, as having been Viceroy of Ireland, made him speak “as one having authority.” While in that country he certainly endeavoured as much as possible to soften the differences between parties of divided religious and opposing politics; and he could also boast with truth that during his government the island was not held by military occupation. We give a sketch of his lordship, adding only that he is favourably known to the literary world as a clever novel writer of the “fashionable” school. He is a man of accomplished and elegant manners, which are set off by a tall and commanding figure. He sat in the House of Commons as Lord Normanby; he was created a marquis in 1838. He has been Home Secretary, Lord Privy Seal, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Governor of Jamaica.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

The debate on the affairs of Ireland commenced on Tuesday evening, and, still proceeding, promises to be one of the most important that has ever taken place with respect to that country, and the “chief difficulty” of the Conservative party has been often discussed. It will be rendered still more interesting by the presence of the great leader of the agitation, who has announced his intention of appearing, for the first time, after an absence of more than a year, in his place in the senate, to take a part in the discussion. In a legal sense he will sit there as a state criminal; but in the position of parties there is a large section of the house who will look on him as the champion of his country, and who will hail his appearance with satisfaction. The speech of Lord John Russell on the opening of the debate has done much to increase this feeling: it was a powerful address, and fell with great effect on the opposite benches. Never before did the leader of the Whigs express so openly, so cordially, or so unreservedly, his admiration of Mr. O'Connell; his sympathy with his exertions, or his gratitude to him for his assistance in former days in preserving the peace and tranquillity of the country. The speech is at once an elaborate defence of Mr. O'Connell, and keen dissection of the whole proceedings of the late trial. One part of it conveyed a strong censure on Lord Lyndhurst, for the careless manner in which the noble lord states that he discharges his judicial functions.

The present debate is one of the epochs in the history of parties important at the present moment, but of far greater importance in its effects on future events in both England and Ireland. We give a



LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

sketch of the noble mover of the resolution; we have given a biographical notice of his lordship in a former number.

“he would not pin a quarrel to his sleeve,” no matter what challenges beset him, but preserved the gravity of the lawyer with the dignity of a gentleman; and certainly exhibited more undisturbed decorum (with a certain and admirable firmness of demeanour) than any other counsel that had yet addressed the Bench. Unruffled, though not untaunted—unangered, though not unprovoked—he plunged in *medias res* into the very pith and marrow of the case, clearing away the brushwood, and making the path plain, and then advancing upon it with a rapidity proportionate to its smoothness, a facility commensurate with its breadth. It was soon perceptible that he was stripping the traversers’ case—nay, scalping it! Bit by bit the skin was being shed, the feathers were moulted and falling off, the bark was peeling from the tree, the gilt was torn from the gingerbread, the tinsel vanishing from the garment, the mask falling from the face. Preceding oratory was almost forgotten under the cool judgment of this experienced player, the flowers of rhetoric were fading, the fruits of declamation were dead! There was no denying it; there stood the grinning skeleton of the naked deformity; there was the conspiracy stark, palpable, and unveiled! And all this was brought about so quietly, with such perfect self-possession and mind mastery, that one almost wondered how so gentle a gladiator could deal such heavy blows—how so much mildness of manner could be compatible with the slaughter it achieved. It was really, in all senses, a most clever speech, and is generally considered to have greatly raised the character of its speaker. His law was never doubted; but his reply in this case has greatly added to his character—for—not exactly eloquence, but something which with him is more than a substitute for it, inasmuch as it includes the power to destroy its plausibility in a very extraordinary degree.

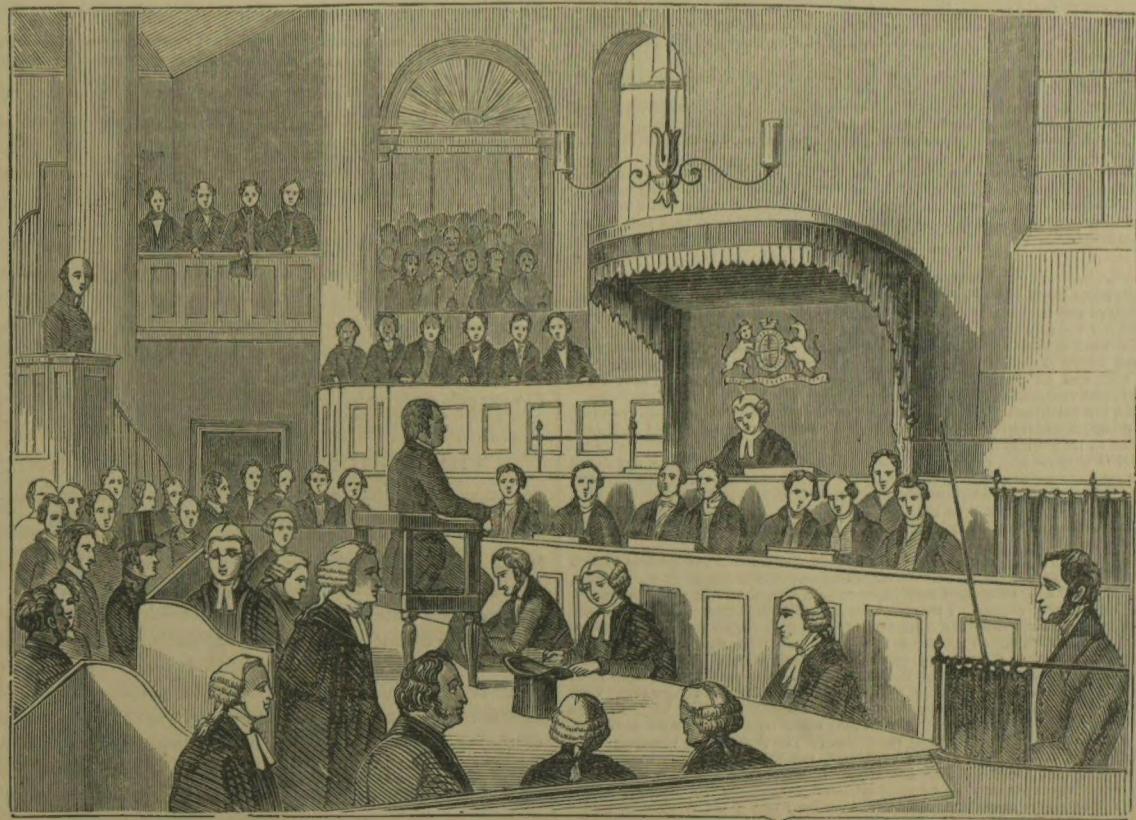
So much for the Solicitor-General; and now for the Court.

As soon as the Crown lawyer had concluded his reply, the tone of public feeling was greatly altered—and instead of hearing at all corners of the city, “There will be no verdict—there will certainly be no verdict,” the phrase was varied to, “All will now depend upon the summing-up—everything now is centred in the Judge’s Charge.” “But all four Judges will charge,” said one—and “Perrin will differ from the rest,” said another—and “If that’s the case there will be no verdict,” rejoined a third.

So did speculation disport itself—and the butterfly-folly which assumes knowledge in uncertainty disport its wings about the Irish heart. The truth was nobody knew anything, and everybody was wrong.

When the charge really eventuated, it was a very simple but a very strong affair. The Chief Justice delivered it; and, to the dismay of many, announced that the judges were all agreed, and consequently there would be no necessity for more than one of them to address the jury, and after this he delivered himself up to his arduous duty. His interpretation of the law of conspiracy was very luminous and good, and his after dissection of the facts of the case was a beautiful illustration of the law of order in the judicial minds which separates, classifies, arranges, and admits of no confusion or tumult of ideas. Much of what he said bore upon it the grave impress of undeniable justice—and so convincing was it that I heard a Radical and a Repealer exclaim before it was over—half in hopelessness and half in conviction—“If I were trying my own father for conspiracy I would find him guilty after that charge.”

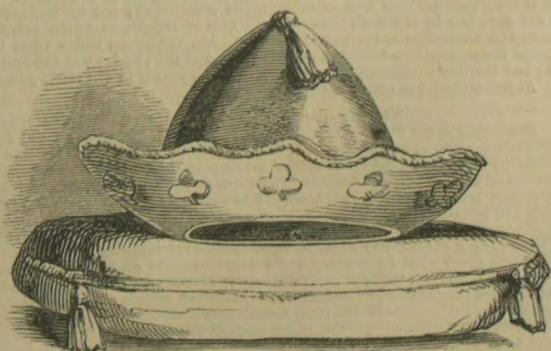
Another consequence of the Chief Justice’s summing up, however, was an accusation that it savoured of partisanship, and yet Judge Perrin was there, hearing, recognizing, and giving the “consent of silence” to all he said. Yet, I confess that the charge told so forcibly (so deservedly it may be), but, I will add, so terribly, against the traversers, that had the Judge been the advocate, he could not have been more earnest and severe. He must have held that course to have been his imperative duty—in vindicating the majesty of the law—or certainly he would not have made the guilt of the traversers according to that law appear so manifest and palpable as he did.



THE RECORDER'S COURT, DUBLIN.

The above engraving, which represents the Recorder's Court, Dublin, as it appeared on the revision of the jury lists a few days previous to the State Prosecutions being tried in the Court of Queen's Bench, has lain over since then in deference to the more exciting scenes which took place in the latter locality, although in point of fact the proceedings were not less interesting. Here it was that the citizens of Dublin—the sick, the halt, and the blind—were summoned to attend, to have their names placed on the jury list, in order to be properly qualified to serve their country in the forthcoming state trials; and whilst many bogmen came forward to insist on their right, very few indeed attempted

to be excused. The conduct of the Recorder on that occasion has been the theme of praise with both parties, although a man of strong political predilections, but the accident by which one of the slips containing the names of a large number of Roman Catholics and liberal Protestants was lost and excluded from the lottery, gave rise to many severe strictures, which reached, however, no further than the underlings. As we gave in a recent number a biographical sketch of the learned Recorder, it is unnecessary to advert here to his public career. The Recorder's Court may be considered the Central Criminal Court of Dublin. It adjoins the gaol of Newgate, in Green-street.



O'CONNELL'S CAP.

The above drawing represents the velvet cap and green tassel, presented to O'Connell at the Mullaghmast meeting, and which has since taken the shape of a crown in the vivid imaginations of the Attorney and Solicitor Generals. It will be remembered that the ceremonial which attended the presentation of this specimen of head-gear (which is not less *outré* than the infantry cap, invented by Prince Albert), was commented on with great stress by the lawyers for the Crown, and, to say the truth, there is something suspicious in the imitation of a coronet and the cushion on which it reposes; but, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*.

At half-past five he ceased, and the jury were sent to their deliberations. After they had been a short time in conclave, the Court adjourned till nine o'clock, and then commenced an excitement mixed up of phrenzy, curiosity, uncertainty, and suspense, which told how much depended on the crisis, and how close the crisis was at hand.

Before the adjournment was over thousands of anxious people had rushed into the circular area of the Four Courts, and lined and thronged the street between the Liffey and the Quay, while the Court itself presented an amazing exhibition. There were but two vacant places there—the jury-box and the judges' seat. Every other cranny was filled to suffocation by the burning and expectant people. The "wreck of matter" might have destroyed it, but certainly the "crush of worlds" could not have exceeded it. It was in itself a world of crush—an epitome of *jam satis*—of jam, jam, and cram-satis—of squeezable materials most vigorously squeezed. Fortunately there were no women in the court: it was enough to make men faint—women would indubitably have expired.

The Press-box was indeed a press-box in the most literal sense. You could not see that there were different people in it at all: you perceived, it is true, a number of arms and heads, but only one body. The creatures of the plume had amalgamated themselves into one dense form of shapeless humanity, like a parti-coloured sea cat, or any other monster of deformity. Tom Cooke's "two single gentlemen rolled into one," were nothing to the half hundred of well-sized anatomies that here mangled each other into "room for twelve." It was the press hot-pressed with a vengeance. For my part, my principal reflection was the extravagant one, that just then I could have blessed the Christian who would have given me an orange for a guinea. However, I had my business to mind, and this consisted chiefly of ejaculating "Oh dear!" and waiting until the jury had minded theirs. It was some consolation to know that Judge Crampton's patience was being exercised in a similar manner, though none to feel the hardness of my own position, and to recognise the easiness of his Morocco-cushioned chair.

At last the jury came—when it was past eleven—and returned a broad, plain, emphatic verdict of "guilty" upon nearly all the counts, and that settled the destiny of the case; and while the jury were being sent back for an informality in the construction of the verdict (which you will have duly reported), their ears were pleasantly assailed by a groan, which might well have interpreted the concentrated agonies of ten thousand yellow fevers, and of sufficient cholera-morbus to have desolated an Ind. It was, indeed, a "nation spicily groan," and "loud enough," as Jonathan would say, "to have bust a hospital."

When the jury got back they became fixtures. In was of no avail for the sheriff to say—

Snail, snail, come out of your hole,
Or else I'll beat you as black as a coal.

In their hole they stuck—and when they did come "the midnight curtain fell so thick upon them" that they were out of sorts and into Sunday before you could say Jack Robinson—and the judge was consequently obliged to send them to bed like good children and lock them up for the night.

Meanwhile there had been enough done to know that in some shape or other there would be a verdict of "Guilty," and with this important intelligence a Government express steamer, a Queen's messenger, and two or three reporters, committed themselves to wind and fire, and proceeded across the Channel.

Dublin town continued in a ferment for an hour or two, which, however, died gradually away as the crowds dispersed to their several habitations.

On Sunday the *Nation* did not hesitate to publish one of its Repeal lyrics, of which the disloyalty is so abominable and the poetry so good, I quote it for its freedom and power, and because its spirit is more general and less dangerous than the famous and infamous song of '98.

"YES! WITH YOU IT RESTS TO DO IT."

I.

Yes! with you it rests to do it—
Bravely is the task begun,
Bravely must you now go through it,
Never pausing till 'tis done.
Each past triumph over foeman,
Gives of future vict'riesomen.
Courage! then—be prompt and steady—
Cool in thought—in action ready—
Let your efforts still continue,
All you have to win they'll win you.

II.

When the Apostle, chain-encumbered,
In his dungeon lay at night,
O'er his fetters, as he slumbered,
Broke a flood of heavenly light;
Starting up, he saw beside him
Stand an angel, forth to guide him;
While obeying, mute with wonder,
Bolt and rivet fell asunder.
God, who made him free, will free you,
If for freedom fit he see you.

III.

Lo! his aid is yours already—
Seek you freedom, now's your time—
Slowly, but assured and steady,
On it comes with step sublime.
Brightly, o'er your gloomly prison,
See a glorious light has risen—
Ask you, is a spirit given,
Who can rend your chains, by Heaven?
Yes! you've one can free each sinew,
In the soul that dwells within you!

Perhaps this is not more seditious than Moore, and it is quite as good.

On Monday morning the verdict was delivered to a court of three Judges, put, after a little more bungling, into a proper form, and then all was known and all was over. So ended the trials, and we are not quite sure that the Attorney-General did not exclaim on his way homeward, "Sic transit gloria munday."

Judgment was not prayed for, and O'Connell departed in his carriage amid the cheering of the mob.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY.—FRIDAY.

The Solicitor-General resumed his address at the sitting of the Court, and concluded at one o'clock, when

The Chief Justice proceeded to charge the jury. He said the Court were unanimous as to the facts to be laid before the jury. After referring to the case of Mr. Tierney, who having only attended to the meetings subsequent to the 2nd of October, and in whose favour there was that qualification, he proceeded to refer to the terms of the coronation oath, which he contended prohibited her Majesty from entertaining any proposition for the Repeal of the Union, apart from or independent of the Legislature. The law permitted nobody, except the lawful Parliament of the country, as settled by Queen, Lords, and Commons, at the period of the Union, and, therefore, it was incompetent to Mr. O'Connell or any other person, to attempt an alteration of the law by illegitimate or violent means. The traversers held with Mr. O'Connell that the Act of Union is void; but, if so, where was the use, he asked, of seeking the Repeal of such an Act? A great many years ago Mr. O'Connell appeared to entertain strong opinions against the Act of Union, and he had given evidence that he attended a meeting in Dublin in opposition to the Repeal of the Union. That meeting, however, was a meeting regularly constituted; not by irresponsible authority, but by the High Sheriff of the City of Dublin, at which every freeman and freeholder had a right to attend. Mr. O'Connell had a right to express the sentiments he did at that meeting, but the present was the first time he had heard of a man justifying his acts in 1844 by what he did thirty years ago. At five o'clock the Court adjourned.

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY.—SATURDAY.

Punctually at ten o'clock the Court again assembled, when the Chief Justice resumed his charge to the jury. He commenced by referring to the large sums of money remitted to the funds of the Association from England, Scotland, Ireland, and various parts of America. The Association, thus provided with funds, numbers, and organization, he described as the instrument by which Mr. O'Connell and the other traversers intended to work out their ulterior object; namely, the Repeal of the Union. That in itself was a legal and legitimate object, but in pursuing it the traversers had no right to resort to intimidation, or by demonstrations of physical force compel the Legislature to concede their demands. He next directed attention to the monster meetings, at which large numbers of persons, accompanied by banners and bands of music, attended; and afterwards selected portions of the most violent speeches delivered by Mr. O'Connell and others of the traversers—including Mr. O'Connell's attack on Lord Beaumont, at Mullingar—all of which, he contended, were calculated to excite ill-will, dissension, and discontent among her Majesty's subjects. He noticed the Clifden meeting, at which Mr. O'Connell spoke of his intention of establishing Arbitration Courts, and the intended meeting of 300 gentlemen in Dublin to arrange the terms of Repeal. The former he described as a gross and unwarrantable assumption of the royal prerogative, and the latter as a new edition of the story of Aladdin's marvellous lamp, which conferred on the possessor everything he desired. Referring to the Mullaghmast meeting, and the paper entitled "The Mullaghmast Massacre," he inquired how it happened, "the document were circulated contrary to the desire, or without the cognizance of

the traversers, that the O'Connell police did not put a stop to the selling of it, forgetting all the while that the O'Connell police in that case would have been assuming a power and authority to which they had neither right nor title—a power and authority, by the way, against which the Court of Queen's Bench would not only protest, but, in all probability, regard as "a gross and unwarrantable interference with the legal and constituted tribunals of the land." He then proceeded to inquire into the real objects and intent of those meetings—and especially that of Mullaghmast—which he thought went the full length of showing concert and agreement between the traversers, and, therefore, establishing the charge of conspiracy. He then recapitulated the meetings which some of the traversers attended, and the publications with which others were connected, and from these he drew the conclusion that all were influenced by the same motives, and labouring for the attainment of the same objects, and through the instrumentality of the same means; and, therefore, that all were more or less guilty of the charges preferred against them in the indictment.

The learned judge having concluded his charge at five o'clock, the jury retired to consider their verdict, and during their absence the most anxious suspense was evinced by those within the court, as well as by the rapidly increasing crowds without.

Mr. Justice Crampton, at half-past seven, returned to the court, but finding that the jury were still out, stated he should be again in attendance at a quarter to nine, and shortly after that hour he was again in attendance.

The foreman was then called into court, when he asked for instructions with regard to the finding on particular counts, after receiving which he retired, and it was not until half-past eleven that the jury came into court.

The Clerk of the Crown then proceeded to call on the jury for their verdict. He said, gentlemen, have you all agreed upon your verdict?

The Foreman.—Yes.—(Great sensation in the court.)

The finding of the jury was then handed to the Clerk of the Crown, which that officer read aloud:—

On the first count, no finding.

On the second count, no finding.

On the third count you say that Daniel O'Connell, Richard Barrett, and Charles Gavan Duffy, are guilty.

On the fourth count you say that Daniel O'Connell, John O'Connell, Thomas Matthew Ray, John Gray, Thomas Steele, and Charles Gavan Duffy, are guilty.

On the fifth count you say that Daniel O'Connell, John O'Connell, Thomas Matthew Ray, John Gray, Thomas Steele, Charles Gavan Duffy, and Thomas Tierney are guilty.

On the sixth count you say nothing.

On the seventh count you say that Daniel O'Connell, John O'Connell, Thomas Matthew Ray, John Gray, Thomas Steele, and Charles Gavan Duffy, are guilty.

On the eighth count no finding.

On the ninth count no finding.

On the tenth count you say that Daniel O'Connell, John O'Connell, Thomas Matthew Ray, Thomas Steele, John Gray, and Charles Gavan Duffy, are guilty.

On the eleventh count there is no finding, but merely the foreman's signature for self and fellow jurors.

Mr. Justice Crampton.—You must take your verdict back, for in the present state it is imperfect in some of the counts—in respect to which you have come to no conclusion as to the guilt or innocence of the traversers. It is your duty to return a verdict of guilty or not guilty; and if you cannot come to an agreement on any count or counts you ought to say so in your verdict.

Judge Crampton.—With respect to the first count, of course you will say as to so much of it as you find in other counts guilty or not guilty.

Mr. Moore, Q.C.—In saying not guilty to the first count they are quite right.

Judge Crampton.—It is not only right, but it is quite right if they so think.

To the Jury.—As to all those counts upon which you are agreed, you are to say some of the defendants are guilty and some are not. You are to name those whom you find guilty, and those whom you say are not. As to any count on which you are not agreed, you ought to state "we have not agreed on this count." If you are able to arrive at the conclusion of "guilty or not guilty on all the counts," it will be your duty so to do. With respect to the first count, if I understand you correctly, there are parts of it on which you are not agreed, and parts on which you are agreed.

Juryman.—No, my lord; we are agreed on the first count, there is no difference of opinion among the jury, it is merely the wording of the finding that we are at a loss for.

Judge Crampton.—That is what I thought; you must find your verdict on all the other counts with respect to all the defendants; we shall then be able to take when you come into court, as to the various points found on the first count.

The Attorney-General then rose to make some observations, when he was interrupted by

Mr. Moore, who suggested that the jury should retire.

The Attorney-General said the jury were not bound to find. The first count embraces the several branches of the conspiracy, which are split up afterwards in other words, and if they are of opinion that the several traversers, or any of them, are guilty, of course they will decide on such portion of the first count as they think they should find.

Mr. Moore.—I am not desirous of saying anything in the way of argument, but on the part of one of the traversers I certainly object to the direction.

During the observations that were passing between the Bench and Counsel, the crowds in the hall and in the immediate vicinity of the court were loudly cheering. As soon as the jury had given their verdict, some person communicated to the assemblage in the hall that Daniel O'Connell had been acquitted, and the people there immediately commenced cheering, and the shouts were taken up and echoed by the crowds outside.

When the jury had retired about half an hour, the Attorney-General suggested that, as it was just twelve o'clock, and the verdict could not well be given on Sunday, the Court should adjourn until Monday morning.

Judge Crampton.—It is not twelve o'clock yet.

The Attorney-General.—It only wants ten minutes to the hour. The verdict could not be received until twelve o'clock, and therefore I beg to ask whether it would not be right to adjourn.

Mr. Justice Crampton.—Is it necessary that this question should be raised? I should be very sorry further to inconvenience the jury. I should be much better satisfied if the verdict were given to-night. I have received a verdict at two or three o'clock in the morning in capital cases.

The Jury were then called. On their appearing,

Mr. Justice Crampton said—Gentlemen, have you now arranged your verdict?

The Foreman.—Not yet, my lord.

Mr. Justice Crampton.—It is very near twelve o'clock; therefore, you had better be quick. (Great laughter.) This noise (observed his lordship) is extremely indecent, and I must exercise the authority of the Court, if I find any person committing a breach of order.

The jury then retired, and some minutes after, it was observed by Mr. Henn, that it was twelve o'clock. Some conversation then took place, and finally, at a quarter past twelve o'clock, the jury were called into court, and informed that it was too late to receive the verdict, and the Court adjourned until nine o'clock on Monday.

Mr. Henn handed a written notice to the Court, in which he took an objection to the power of the Court adjourning after twelve o'clock.

The crowds which had assembled in the court and its neighbourhood, as soon as they became aware of the true verdict, set up one of those frightful howls so well known among an angry Irish mob. Not the slightest disturbance occurred, however, during the night.

All the Editors and Proprietors of the Dublin Repeal journals have seceded from the Repeal Association, as, according to the exposition of the law given by the Lord Chief Justice, every member of the Association is accountable for every word which was published in those papers, so long as the Editors took part in their proceedings.

THE VERDICT.

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY.—MONDAY.

The court having been adjourned to nine o'clock this morning to receive the verdict of the jury in the case of the State Trials, considerable excitement prevailed in the vicinity of the courts long before that hour. A large body of police were drawn up in rank and file in the yard, and strong parties were placed at the various gates and avenues. A great many were also stationed in the hall, and no persons were admitted even there except such as bore about them some evidence of being more than idle spectators.

At a few minutes before nine the Court of Queen's Bench was much crowded, the principal gallery being thronged as usual, and the outer bar filled with gentlemen in their wigs and gowns.

Mr. O'Connell and the other traversers were present before the appointed hour, and there was a full attendance of the counsel and agents for the defence. Mr. O'Connell was accompanied by Mr. Smith O'Brien, M.P.

At a few minutes past nine the Chief Justice, with Judges Burton and Crampton, took their seats on the bench, Mr. Justice Perrin being the only judge of the court absent.

Mr. Justice Crampton then said—The Chief Justice and my brother Burton not having been present at the last adjournment of the court, it is, perhaps, right that I should state what took place on that occasion. The jury having retired on Saturday evening, I remained for a considerable time in my room, and having received an intimation from the jury that they would not be ready for an hour or so, I adjourned the court to nine o'clock. At nine I returned, and found that the jury were not yet ready; and, having remained a considerable time waiting in my room, I sent the sheriff to the jury to know whether there was a likelihood of their agreeing. In a short time, I think after eleven, I returned to the court; and having communicated again with the jury, through the sheriff, I had them called out, when they came into the box with a verdict, which they handed to the Clerk of the Crown. The verdict was, however, informal and irregular, and as such I could not receive it. The jury were, manifestly, perplexed about the first and second counts, although they stated that they were perfectly agreed as to their verdict. I explained to them the course they should adopt as to the form of the verdict; but I did not give sufficient explanation on the subject. The jury then retired, and in a short time after the Attorney-General stated that it was then after 12 o'clock, and being Sunday morning the verdict should not be received; and, accordingly, no consent having been given by the traversers that the verdict should be received, I adjourned the court until nine o'clock to-day. These were the circumstances which I wished to explain. Whilst waiting for the jury to prepare their verdict, I was engaged in drawing up issues in the form in which I thought they should be submitted to the jury. There was originally but one issue sent up to the jury; but that, I think, was insufficient, for there are, in reality, five distinct issues in the first

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Feb. 18th.—Quinquagesima Sunday.

MONDAY, 19th.—Copernicus born, 1473.

TUESDAY, 20th.—Shrove Tuesday.

WEDNESDAY, 21st.—Ash Wednesday.

THURSDAY, 22nd.—A. Ferguson died, 1816.

FRIDAY, 23rd.—Cato-street Conspiracy, 1820.

SATURDAY, 24th.—St. Matthias.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending Feb. 21.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.	M. h. m.	A. h. m.
2 48	3 5	2 23	3 49	3	

of separation between the mother and the infant, and the aged man and wife, in those abodes of destitution—the Union Work-houses. This is explained by the allegation that both these regulations are not laid down in any part of the Act; they are practices ordered by the Commissioners, and the Commissioners' orders, when certified by the Home Secretary, have, as Sir James Graham observes, the "force of a legal enactment." Now, it is very easy to issue a general order; but the misery of the thing is this—that this uniform and general order falls with dreadful inequality and horrible hardship on different persons, under different circumstances. It is the great fault of such an order that it is general—that it is uniform—and that the acting on it is compulsory. The Bill should have contained some clause giving a discretionary power to those who have to carry out the details of workhouse management, to deviate from the order in certain circumstances. From what has been published of the usual habits of the subordinates of the great system, it does not appear likely that they will err much on the side of indulgence; they are of the class whom the continual sight of misery hardens into indifference to it. "Seldom when the steeled gaoler is the friend of man." They are not gaolers, perhaps, though union workhouses are often called "Bastilles." But we think that there need be no fear that a discretion given them would run into laxity. But it would have this effect—it would prevent the infliction of much suffering under the shelter of the "commissioners' order," which, like charity (almost its complete opposite, by the way), has frequently covered a multitude of sins—especially of sins against the great Christian virtue of humanity. It is right to make simpler the law of settlement—it is still more praiseworthy to establish such regulations as shall secure immediate relief to the fainting, diseased, or hunger-stricken wretch who may come, or be brought to, the workhouse gate—a Lazarus without the Dives—irrespective of his strict legal title to the bread, or shelter, or medicine, that may preserve a fellow-being from perishing. It is right to do this—and this the bill does; but it would not be wrong to do

Not only this, but more also.

But these further ameliorations may be gained in time; in the meanwhile we are grateful for the steps in the right direction which public opinion has compelled the Government to take.

Both Houses of Parliament have been this week engaged in serious discussions of the laws relating to gambling—more particularly that kind of gambling pursued by means of betting, and, to go a step farther, chiefly and prominently that betting which takes place on the turf. Except the Japanese in their cockfights, no people in the world bet so often, so freely, or so indiscriminately as the English. Betting is with us a test of opinion; if a man will stake his money on what he believes or affirms, there is an end of the dispute till the result proves him to be right, or transfers the said money to the pocket of his opponent in the argument. In fact,

"Most men, till by losing rendered sager,
Will back their own opinions by a wager."

The favourite candidate at an election is as often betted on as the "favourite" for the Derby; and, at Dublin, during the solemnities of the state trial, "the odds" were given and taken on the verdict. An Englishman, being commercial in everything, likes to mix the chance of gain with the certainty of amusement, and hence bets in all classes of society on the vicissitudes of the turf. And yet all this betting is an absolute breach of the laws of the land! There has been a national ignorance on the subject it seems, for all have offended, and every third person you meet in society has made himself liable to a *qui tam* action. Thus we have

"Laws for all faults, but Laws so countenanced
That the strong Statutes
Stand, like the forfeits in a Barber's shop,
As much in mock as mark."

But society in general has just been apprised that the Law was not dead, but sleeping only. Certain noble lords, members of Parliament, and scions of the aristocracy, who, like honourable men, pay their bets when they lose them, have been brought in contact with people of lax notions on this point, receiving when they happened to win, but not reversing the process when the chances were against them. The offenders were, therefore, excluded from certain places where the lovers of sport most do congregate—the exclusion being, of course, a brand upon them that they were not to be trusted. Racing flesh and blood is no more exempt from human infirmity than any other, and the excluded cast about how they should revenge themselves; the statute book presented them a weapon in the shape of two acts of the reigns of Charles II. and Queen Anne, which impose penalties on all persons staking money on a horse-race in which a money prize may have been run for. We are not certain but that even the gallant loss of a pair of gloves to a lady on the winning horse might not be brought under the act; even that may be—proof abundant of the staking of money was procured, and a large number of noblemen and gentlemen are now under the lash of an information, by which penalties to the amount—according to Mr. J. S. Wortley—of nearly half a million sterling, can be recovered. But the "nobility and gentry" having the keys of the fountain of the laws, can open and shut it at pleasure; and it seems they are not to be caught. They put in a plea of "ignorance" of the law, allege the bad character of the prosecutors, who do not even affect a regard for morality, and ask Parliament to suspend these actions, and allow them be got rid of altogether by paying the costs out of pocket which the parties bringing them have been put to. There appears every probability that, as far as suspending the actions, they will succeed; but there are many who will hesitate to pass any act that will countenance the practice of betting; and there have also been some strong animadversions on people of rank doing what certainly no poor man would be able to do—coming to Parliament for protection against the consequences of their own acts, it being a legal maxim that ignorance of the law is no excuse for breaking it. The Bishops of London and Exeter, but more particularly the latter, have spoken out on the question. They will not oppose the suspension of the ac-

tions, seeing that they are brought from a malignant motive. But care must be taken that this proceeding is not made a precedent,

"Or many evils by the same example,
Will rush into the state."

It is with unfeigned cordiality that we congratulate the country upon the fine and honourable deed of thanks which Parliament has bestowed upon one of its best and bravest defenders. We love the frank and free spirit which has rewarded the gallant soldier who has gathered laurels for us abroad. Sir Charles Napier (all who bear his name have made themselves illustrious) has set up his fame as one of the landmarks of our own national glory; it shines upon us from the burning Ind, and we have a right to cherish the brightness and preserve the radiance of the star. We say nothing of the war in which he was engaged—it was a war of the Government, and not of the general; but the splendid old warrior had an honourable and dangerous trust, and like a splendid warrior he fulfilled it before the world. The great testimony of the Duke of Wellington was beautifully given in the House of Lords—not to the mere chivalrous ardour of the fine old man—not to the young fire dwelling in the aged heart alone—but to the consummate generalship of his campaign: one episode of which the great duke described "as one of the most curious military feats of which either his experience or his reading had informed him."

It was creditable alike to Government and opposition—to Lord Ripon and Lord Auckland—to Sir Robert Peel, Lord John Russell, and Lord Palmerston, that they should have thrown party aside to carry together this just expression of a nation's gratitude.

It is true that a few sneaking spirits crept in to grumble out their grudging meanness over the bestowal of the gift of thanks, but their words were unavailing as their numbers were few; and their names are only registered in the division as marks for scorn, contumely, and disgrace—the contempt, pity, and derision of every patriotic and generous mind.

The new insurrection in Spain is a deplorable—a miserably deplorable event. It dishonours human nature—it disgraces Christianity. We do not speak of the mere fact of the semi-revolution, or even of the parties (greatly provoked) who have engaged in it, but of the lamentable consequences that have sprung from it—of the curse of blood that is over the throne and the Government of Spain. General Narvaez must be less than man, if not more than devil, that he should so scatter his ordinances of slaughter, that twenties and thirties are to be swept into their bloody graves, upon the mere fact of recognition, without semblance or form of trial. Here are black crimes to fix upon the conscience of a young Queen, a mere child-like girl, who, if she were in England, would be in her study or her school! Here is a lesson of crimson tyranny to teach to early and corrupted power—here is a preparation of present infamy for after remorse! And are the peace, the sovereign's mercy, the woman's gentleness, the honour, the humanity, the religion, of the young Isabella to be so sacrificed by the incarnate cruelty and treachery of her General upon the shrine of blood, hate, and vengeance! What a horrible tragedy in the history of nations is this! The sign manual of a delicate girl giving the pass from life to death of men with mothers, sisters, wives, and, perhaps, daughters, with less beauty and power than her own, but far more grace and tenderness—if she can so tamper with the awful question of eternity, at an age so young. But the royal signature is form—mere form. Not it!—it is no mere form if the cry of the widow and the orphan proclaim the misery and the guilt which have been consummated by the dash of the regal pen—not form, if their voice, which finds no echo in the palaces, be heard at the foot-stool of the throne of God! We tell the bad Narvaez, that in procuring the young Queen's signature to his bloody ordinances—or in procuring her consent that they shall be promulgated in her name—he is selling her immortal soul; he is covering her, as he has covered himself, with a horrible and revolting guilt, which a reign of mercy, and life of tears, could only expiate through a REDEEMER'S love! Meanwhile civilization droops, and Christianity shudders, over the fearful spectacle of national depravity which Spain exhibits to Europe in these dreadful deeds.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

We hear that in consequence of the recent bereavement in the Royal Family, her Majesty and her Royal Consort and illustrious family are not expected at Buckingham Palace for the season until after the Easter recess, the second week in April. On Sunday morning her Majesty and Prince Albert attended divine service in the private chapel in the Castle, and afterwards visited the Duchess of Kent, at Frogmore. During the week the utmost privacy was observed at the Castle, and music was strictly prohibited.

HOLYROOD PALACE.—On Wednesday afternoon, the 7th inst., the Princess Marie, Marchioness of Douglas and Clydesdale, was, after a few hours' illness, confined of a still-born son. We are happy to add that her Highness is progressing satisfactorily towards recovery.

We are sorry to state that Lord Stuart De Decies is prevented by illness from attending his parliamentary duties.

The worst fears are apprehended for Viscount Sidmouth, who is very unwell at Richmond Park. He is in his 87th year.

Lord Carlisle, according to the last accounts, was gradually improving in health.

The funeral of the late Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha took place on the 3rd instant, in the church attached to the palace at Gotha, amidst salvoes of artillery and the solemn tolling of bells. The body lay in state, the day before, in one of the principal apartments of the palace, and was visited by several thousands from all parts of the dukedom, all testifying deep regret. The procession was composed of all the officers of State, and of the household of the deceased, a considerable number of officers from the Prussian garrison of Erfurt and Langenzalza, and the great bulk of the population. The troops of the duchy and civic guards lined the way on each side. After the service was chanted over the coffin, which was carried up to the altar by twelve gentlemen of the Court, M. Jacobi, the Court chaplain, delivered an affecting discourse, reminding his hearers of the many virtues of their departed Sovereign. The crowd then dispersed.

Sir Robert Peel left town on Saturday afternoon to attend her Majesty at Windsor Castle. The Right Hon. Baronet returned to his residence in White-hall gardens at an early hour. During the evening the Right Hon. Bart. and Lady Peel gave a grand dinner to the principal members of the diplomatic corps at which several Cabinet Ministers were present. Lord Brougham was amongst the guests.

It is understood that the Earl of Aboyme will shortly lead to the hymeneal altar Miss Pegasus, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Pegasus and the Countess of Lindsey, and consequently step-sister of the Earl of Lindsey and Lady Charlotte Guest.

The marriage of the Hon. Captain Denman, son of the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, with Miss Watts Russell, was solemnised on Monday last. A *dejeuner* to the wedding circle was given at the Clarendon Hotel.

The Baroness de Moncorvo, lady of the Portuguese Minister, was safely delivered of a daughter on Saturday, at three o'clock in the morning.

The Hon. Spencer Cooper has lately given his sisters, Lady Ashley and Lady Jocelyn, £20,000 each.

It is currently reported that Lord Ranclagh is the author of *Used Up*, the amusing comic drama, in which Mr. Charles Mathews has lately made so successful a *coup* at the Haymarket Theatre.

Lady Eleanor Page, eldest daughter of the Earl of Uxbridge, is to be united to Mr. Cavendish. We hear that Miss Cunningham, first cousin to the Earl of Eglington, is to be married to the British Consul at Nice. A marriage is talked of between Lord Foley and Lady Dufferin.

ARRIVAL OF MR. O'CONNELL IN ENGLAND.—Mr. O'Connell arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday morning at half-past eight o'clock, by the first mail. A large concourse of his countrymen awaited his arrival on the pier, who received him with enthusiastic cheers, and drew him in a hackney coach up to the Adelphi Hotel, whence it was supposed he would take his departure for London by the half-past ten o'clock train. Mr. O'Connell was accompanied by John O'Connell, Esq., Morgan O'Connell, Esq., R. Lalor Sheil, Esq., and Sir Colman O'Loughlin. The hon. and learned gentlemen slept at Birmingham on Wednesday night, and arrived in town at one o'clock on Thursday.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

With deep regret we announce the death of the Very Rev. Thomas De Lacy, Archdeacon of Meath, in the 72nd year of his age, and the 44th year of his incumbency of the Archdeaconry of Meath.

The Rev. Dr. Hook, Vicar of Leeds, preached on Sunday morning at St. John's Church, Westminster, in favour of the national schools, in one of the districts of the parish. A liberal subscription was afterwards made on behalf of the funds.

The Rev. Peter Almeric le Heup Wood, of Magdalen College, Cambridge, has been appointed to the stall of St. George, in the Royal Collegiate Church of Middleham, in the county of York, vacant by the decease of the late Rev. Sir Laurence Squier, late canon of the stall.

The following appointments have taken place:—The Rev. W. G. Barker, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, to the Rectory of Matlock Bath, Derbyshire; the Rev. A. A. Oakes, M.A., of Jesus College, to the Rectory of Newton, near Bury; the Rev. H. Hopwood, M.A., of Queen's College, to the Perpetual Curacy of Worthing, Essex; the Rev. W. Peete Musgrave, M.A., of Trinity College, to the Bishop's Canony in the Cathedral Church of Hereford; the Rev. Harry Barber, M.A., of Trinity College, to be Minister of the New Church of St. Paul, at Forebridge, near Stafford; the Rev. Thomas Griffith, M.A., of Queen's College, to the Vicarage of Llanfawr, Merionethshire; the Rev. William Henry Flowers, M.A., of Jesus College, to the Curacy of Hornastle, Lincolnshire.

OXFORD.—It is understood that the Fellows of Pembroke College, friends of Dr. Jeune, have forwarded a counter appeal to the Duke of Wellington, as Chancellor of the University, stating their case, and it is very doubtful, after all, if Dr. Jeune will lose the Headship. The Laudian Professor of Arabic resumed his lectures at the Clarendon, on Wednesday last.

The Garonne, on the 11th, and its branches, had so overflowed the surrounding country, that all the steamers had ceased to run, and the diligences on the lower roads arrived one or two days later than under ordinary circumstances. Near Toulouse, also, a great part of the country is under water.

POSTSCRIPT.

Sir Robert Peel arrived at the Castle on an official visit on Thursday morning from town, and had an immediate audience of her Majesty. The right hon. baronet afterwards took his departure in the afternoon, and returned to town, travelling by the Great Western Railway.

Sir James Graham declines appointing magistrates for the borough of Shefield unless the town-council are prepared to build a new gaol, and to hold quarter sessions.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—We very much regret to announce that the Duke of Wellington, on Wednesday evening, about 6 o'clock, had another attack of the disorder under which he has so long laboured. Upon his arrival at Aspley House, he was observed to fall down upon the neck of his horse. Two gentlemen passing ran to his assistance, and he was conveyed in their arms into Aspley House. The noble duke was in a state of total unconsciousness; but we are happy to find that the attack was only temporary, and that he was able to be present at the adjourned debate in the House of Lords.

DEATH OF VICE ADMIRAL EDWARD STIRLING DICKSON.—We have to record the decease of another veteran flag officer of the Royal navy, Vice Admiral of the White, Edward Stirling Dickson, which event took place on the 28th of January. Vice Admiral Dickson entered the service at the early age of seven years, in the year 1772, and was present in the *Actaeon* at the attack of Charles-ton, where she was destroyed by the batteries of Sullivan's Island, under which she grounded; transferred to the Bristol, he was at the capture of New York, and afterwards joined the *Aeolus*, in which he assisted at the capture of the Prudent French frigate. On the 9th of July, 1780, he was made a Lieutenant at the unprecedent and early age of fifteen, and appointed to the *Artois*. The deceased took a distinguished part in almost all the subsequent victories which shed a glory on the British navy. His last appointment was to the *Ganges*, of 50 guns, at Portsmouth, in which he terminated his active service. He obtained his flag promotion of Rear Admiral on the 22nd July, 1830; and was made a Vice Admiral on 23rd Nov., 1841, on the promotion in honour of the birth of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. No less than three flag officers have died during the last month.

DEATH OF VISCOUNT SIDMOUTH.—On the 15th instant, died, at the White Lodge, Richmond Park, in the 87th year of his age, Henry Addington, Viscount Sidmouth. He was twice married; first to Ursula Mary, daughter and co-heir of Leonard Hammond, Esq., by whom he has left one son, William Leonard, the present Viscount. His lordship married, secondly, Marianne, daughter, and at length heir, of William Scott, Lord Stowell, and widow of Thomas Townsend, Esq., by whom his lordship left no issue. He was Speaker of the House of Commons from May, 1789, to March, 1801; First Lord of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, from March, 1801, to May, 1804; Lord President of the Council, 1805; Lord Privy Seal, 1806; and Secretary of State for the Home Department, from 1812 to 1822.

LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—The half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of this company was held yesterday (Friday), at the Terminus-house hall. The chairman, Mr. Chaplin, presided. The report for the half-year was read, which stated that the directors had much satisfaction in reporting to the proprietors that the receipts for that period amounted to £179,488 3s. 6d., a sum greater than has been realized during any preceding half-year. The report added that the surplus of £2730 1s. 4d. over the corresponding six months of 1842, and the continuance of a progressive improvement in the traffic since the commencement of the current half-year, as compared with 1843, are considered by the directors to afford striking evidence of the prospects of the undertaking. After some further details, the report stated that the total expenditure during the half-year now ended is £276,595 1s. 10d., in which is comprised the main-tanance for six months of the Gosport branch line not chargeable to revenue in 1842. The available balance is £28,562 1s. 6d.; and the directors, therefore, recommend a dividend of 3s. per share (deducting income tax), after which payment a sum will remain of £28216 1s. 5d., to be carried to the next account. The report next stated that the directors are proceeding with all possible dispatch in procuring power to construct the projected branch line to Epsom and Salisbury. It appears that the capital has been subscribed, and every step taken deemed necessary. The report concluded by referring to the recent appointment of a select committee of the House of Commons on the subject of railways. After some discussion, the report was agreed to; resolutions embodied therein were then proposed and carried. The usual routine business was then gone through, and thanks being passed to the chairman and directors, the meeting separated.

At a Court of Common Council held on Thursday, Mr. R. L. Jones brought up the report of the Royal Exchange Committee, which stated that the purchase of the block of buildings, called Bank-buildings, in front of the Royal Exchange, had been completed.

The City article of a morning paper states, that there has been a considerable falling off in the importation of hemp into Great Britain in the course of the last two years. We hope that is attributable to the amelioration of the penal code.

We observe, by advertisements in the papers, that arrangements are in progress for giving Mr. O'Connell a public dinner in London immediately.

A letter from Rome, of the 4th of February, says that the Director of the Police at Ravenna had been shot as he was returning home from the theatre.

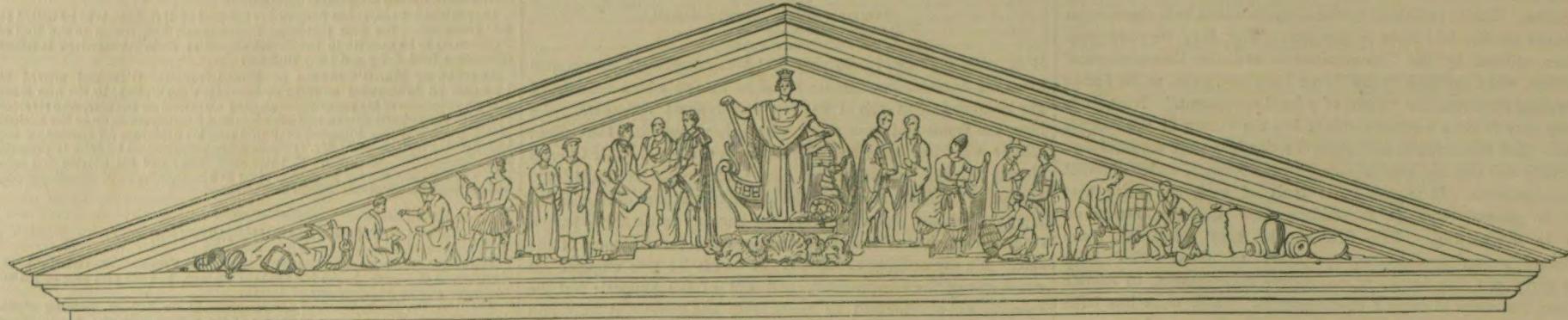
At Castel Bolognese, near Imola, several gendarmes have been assassinated, and the theatre of Cesena has been blown up by means of a powder mine. Happily there was no person in the theatre when this happened.

THE WILL FORGERS.—The accused parties in this extraordinary case were again brought up before the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House, yesterday morning (Friday), when a number of additional witnesses were examined in behalf of the prosecution. Mr. Clarkson announced that the evidence in all the cases, except that of Hunt, was now complete, and that the prosecutors would be fully prepared to go to trial at the next session of the Central Criminal Court; he was willing, however, to come to an arrangement to remand the prisoners, if preferred, instead of committing them. Mr. Freshfield said there was another case in which he believed forgery had been committed, but he was not prepared with evidence at present. If he could obtain sufficient evidence, he would take care that it was prosecuted; and if there were other parties besides the prisoners concerned either as principals or accessories in the forgeries which have been committed, if sufficient information be obtained, he would take care that they should be apprehended. After some further conversation, the Lord Mayor then ordered all the prisoners to be remanded for a fortnight. The depositions were then read over, and the prisoners removed back to the Compter.

FIRE.—On Thursday afternoon an extensive fire was discovered in the melting department belonging to Messrs. Ogilvie and Co., tallow-melters, Paradise-street, near Lambeth, and the roof of the melting-house was destroyed. The firm is insured.

SUICIDE.—On Saturday night last a corporal of the 26th Regiment, named Irvine, shot himself with his own musket on the Little Mound, behind the Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh. He placed the stock on the ground, the muzzle pointing to his breast, and pulled off his boot, in order that he might draw the trigger with his toe. It was found that the ball had gone through his lungs. He was a young man about twenty-two.

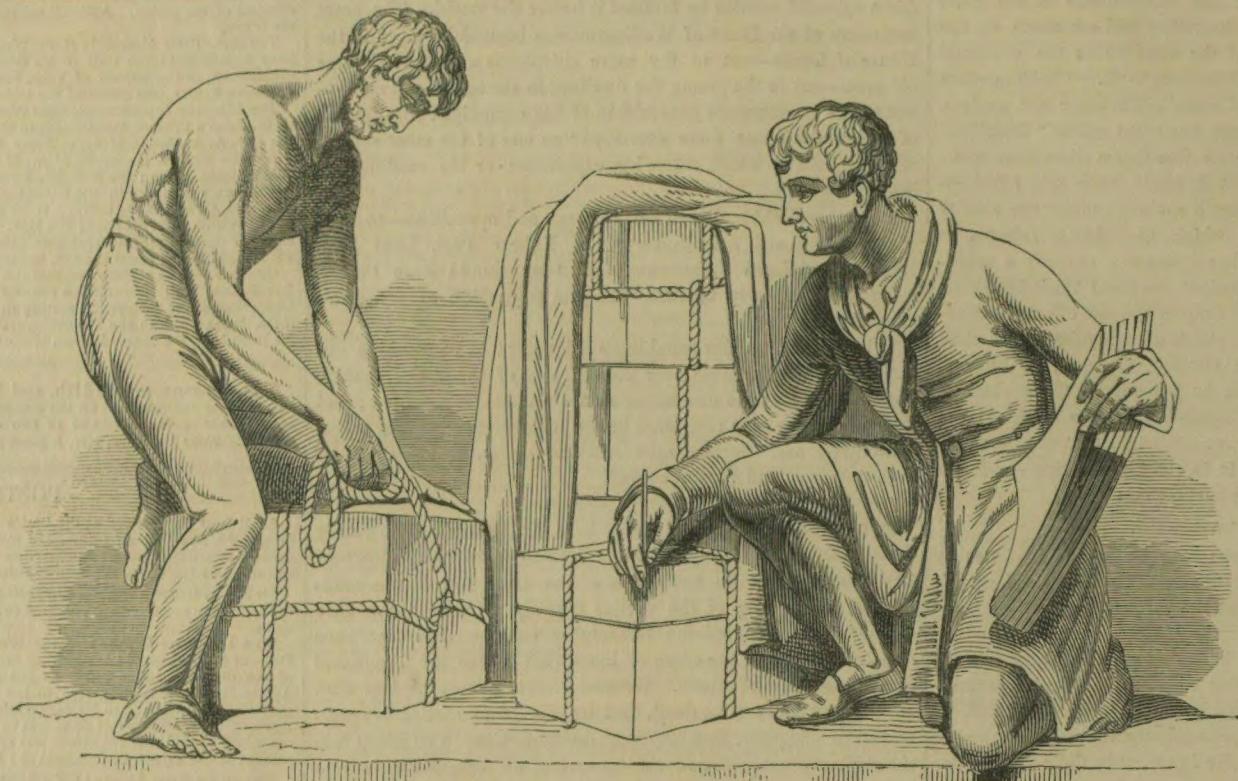
SCULPTURE FOR THE PEDIMENT OF THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.



We have been favoured with a view of these very interesting works, in the studio of the sculptor, Mr. R. Westmacott, jun., the successful candidate in the competition for the commission to execute the sculptural embellishment of the pediment of the New Royal Exchange.

The figures, seventeen in number, will, as our first engraving shows, entirely fill the tympanum of the pediment, in itself the noblest work of its class in the metropolis. The material of the figures is compact limestone; the admirable chiselling of which, in great measure, atones for the non-employment of marble. They are not in *alto relief*, as Mr. Westmacott's engagement with the City stipulated; but, with two exceptions, they are modelled as entire and detached figures: that in the centre is 10 feet high, and the standard of the other figures is 7 feet. This is an improvement upon the original compact, highly honourable to the genius and liberality of the sculptor.

The entire composition is shown in the uppermost engraving; and so far the general effect of the grouping is sufficiently illustrated. But, for the purpose of doing justice to the great merit of the several groups,



BRITISH FACTOR, AND MERCHANT SEAMAN.



LORD MAYOR, ALDERMAN, AND COMMON COUNCILMAN.

reminds us too much of a fire insurance office; and its juxtaposition with the flanking figures is by no means happy. But here objection ends.

Immediately on the right of the figure of Commerce, is a group of three British merchants, habited in civic robes—as Lord Mayor, Alderman, and Common Councilman. Next to them are two Asiatics, natives of our Indian possessions, the one a Hindoo, the other a Mahomedan, each readily distinguishable in person as well as costume. Next is a Greek, carrying a jar; he is connected with the others by seeming to move towards them, while he is also in relation with the remaining figures by his attention being turned towards them. The two remaining figures on this side are an Armenian and a Turk: the former, the banker and the scho-

we have engraved them of larger size than could be accomplished in their actual position in the tympanum, within our page.

The emblematic story of the grand national *tableau* may be thus briefly told. The principal figure, the key-note of the whole, is a colossal impersonation of Commerce, 10 feet in height, being, of course, the centre and point of reference for all the others. This is the only allegoric figure in the composition; and classically beautiful as it is, *per se*, we do not admire its introduction between two lines of figures from actual and every-day life. A figure of Sir Thomas Gresham, the founder of the Exchange, would have been a far more graceful introduction. However, Commerce, in this classic impersonation, wears a mural crown, and is accompanied by accessories allusive to wealth and enterprise, as a cornucopia, beehive, &c; in her left hand she holds the charter of the Exchange, while her right is connected with part of a ship; and the supporting pedestal consists of two dolphins and a shell. We should prefer Gresham in the flat bonnet and other costume of his time, to this allegorical creation, which



CHINESE, AFRICAN, AND LEVANTINE TRADERS.

LONDON MERCHANTS, AND PERSIAN TRADER.

lar o the East, is occupied with a scroll; and the latter, the Osmani merchant, may be supposed to be busied with his daily accounts; he closes the series of figures on the right; the extreme angle of the tympanum being filled with an anchor and other nautical emblems.

The first group of figures on the left of Commerce, shows two British merchants, robed similarly to those on the right; and to whom a Persian is showing some woven fabric. To him succeeds a group, of a Chinese, a sailor of the Levant, and a Negro; followed by an unmistakable British sailor cording a bale of cotton. The remaining figure is a supercargo or factory agent, or some other commercial functionary; and this angle of the tympanum is filled with jars, and other packages, &c.

THE QUEEN AND HER CABINET MINISTERS.



THE QUEEN AND HER CABINET MINISTERS.

Victoria, que facit vacare a curis.—Varro. Rer: divin: lib. i.

VICTORIA! (Nice or Vacuna nam'd*)
In times of old,
As we are told
By men for ancient learning fam'd,
Presiding Goddess over Peace!
We pray thee now,
Whate'er surround thee, never cease
To bind thy brow
With more of olive than the leaf,
Which, while it boasts
Of conquer'd hosts,
Must bring both victory and the vanquish'd grief!
For, every laurel on a living head
Proclaims:—elsewhere there's cypress for the dead!
Thou sittest here among
The few, but faithful throng
Of those who are the guardians of thy pow'r—
But in thy own right hand
Thou hast enough command
To rouse a people, were there needful hour!
Once within the Sabine groves
Thine was a name
Most dear to even the gentle doves—
Although it could inflame
The hearts of warriors to ire
And fill their souls with martial fire!
But now it dwells all peacefully
Upon a happy throne with Thee,
VICTORIA! Queen of peaceful Victory!

W.

SIR ROBERT PEEL, BART.

In furnishing a brief outline of the lives of those members of the Government who compose what is called the "Cabinet," we must necessarily give precedence to Sir Robert Peel, who is the political head of the Government, though, in rank as a peer, and in reputation as the great warrior of the age, the Duke of Wellington might claim to be the head of the list. In the narrow limit to which we are confined, we cannot attempt anything like a biography of one whose career has been so full of political incident. We can only mark a few of the principal epochs; indeed, little more is required of a man whose history must be so familiar to all. Sir R. Peel was born on the 5th of Feb., 1788, at Bury, in Lancashire; his father, it is well known, rose from a humble station to the rank of a baronet and the wealth of a prince by an union of the qualities of sagacity and perseverance—by devoting himself to a pursuit that was then in its infancy, but grew to a gigantic system, and by being in the possession of an immense field of speculation at the commencement of the long European war. His son was not required to engage in business; he was intended by his father to be a politician; for the elder Peel was not without ambition. He was sent to Harrow School, where he was the form-fellow of Byron, who has left in one of his letters a characteristic sketch of both, that might serve to all time as the description of unruly genius by the side of patient application. From Harrow he went to Christ Church, Oxford, where, in 1808, he took a double first-class degree, and in 1809, was returned to Parliament for the borough of Cashel. In 1810 he seconded the address, and made his first effort of oratory in that arena, where he was destined to struggle so long, and to attain what he now possesses, such "sway and masterdom." Of the "many called" to fill the ranks of political party, "few are chosen" as the real instruments of political power. But the young member had that in him which could not be overlooked. His powers of application made him useful in managing official business; his talent as a debater gave him influence in the House; his great wealth secured his position with the country. These advantages are not often found united, but they combined in the young Mr. Peel, and his progress through the different stages of political life was as rapid as he could himself have anticipated. In 1810 he was appointed Under Secretary of State for the Colonies; in September, 1812, he was made Secretary for Ireland, the Duke of Richmond being the Viceroy. At that time, and for many years afterwards, he was looked on as the head of the "Protestant ascendancy" party. In 1817 he was returned for the University of Oxford; in 1819 he resigned his Irish Secretariate; in 1819 he was selected by the Government to act as Chairman of the Bank Committee; in that capacity he introduced the act for the resumption of cash payments, called "Peel's Bill." In 1822 he succeeded Lord Sidmouth as Secretary of State for the Home Department, and for the first time had a seat in the Cabinet. He still remained the head of the Anti-Catholic party, and divided the leadership of the House of Commons with Mr. Canning till the dissolution of the Earl of Liverpool's Ministry in April, 1822, when Mr. Canning being made Premier, Peel retired from office with five of his colleagues. On the death of Mr. Canning, who was not long spared to the enjoyment of his elevation, Peel resumed his office of Home Secretary under the Duke of Wellington. This was in January, 1828; at that juncture strong times were approaching. In that year the Ministry, outvoted, were obliged to yield the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, and in the following year, yielding to the "pressure from without," he granted the demands of O'Connell and the Catholic Association, to avoid "a civil war," which the Duke of Wellington declared appeared to be the alternative of a refusal. In consequence of this change he resigned his seat for the University, but ventured to contest it again in the following election, and was ousted by Sir Robert Inglis, who still represents that learned corporation. Peel was immediately returned for the borough of Westbury. From this epoch the Tory party stood in a false position. Their acts had been in direct contradiction to their speeches and opinions; they were divided among themselves at the very time when they ought to have been united. The succeeding 1830, brought the Revolution of July, and the Reform agitation in England. The Ministry were in a minority on the Civil List, and in November resigned office, and took what was destined to be a "long farewell of all their greatness." The long discussions of the Reform Bill followed, and throughout them Sir R. Peel acted as the leader of the Tory opposition; in 1834 there was a short gleam of official sunshine, and he formed a Ministry; but it was broken up by the Liberal majority. In 1839 he again attempted to construct a Government, but failed in consequence of the Queen refusing to dismiss the Ladies of her Bedchamber, which dismissal Sir Robert made a *sic quia non*. But in 1841, the Whig party was so reduced in numbers and influence, that the "pear was ripe" for the Tories, and this time was plucked with success. The Whigs dissolved the Parliament, and were defeated by a majority of 91 in the one newly elected.

From August, 1841, Sir R. Peel has been Prime Minister, with a party numerically strong, and, at the present moment, more united than they were last year, while there is peace abroad and a full exchequer at home. In the state of Ireland there is "a mote to trouble the mind's eye," and the resolution of Lord John Russell now under debate in the house is a "difficulty." But O'Connell keeps the people quiet better than an armed force, and in the house there is the "majority" which the Whigs will hardly succeed in breaking; and in prospective are some measures of concession and amelioration for Ireland, which it may be hoped will not be without their good effect. Altogether, we may look on it as pretty certain that the Tories will hold the "sunny eminences" of office for the rest of the duration of the present Parliament at least; and if they repeal the Income-tax, a majority in the next may not be hopeless.

Sir R. Peel is in age, "inclining to three score;" and time has somewhat thinned his hair, and the toils of leadership have long ago taken the freshness from his cheek; but he is a man of method and arrangement, and therefore gets through more labour with less fatigue than those who by fits and starts are idle and energetic. He looks tolerably hale and passably portly. In the house he is early at his post, which he never quits as long as any business has to be done. He is the head of the Government in every sense of the word—in reality as well as name. His accurate information on all questions of policy, and his clearness of statement, are always apparent; on greater occasions, his language, always fluent, not seldom dignified, but rarely impassioned, and, above all, his perfect knowledge of the House of Commons, make him a powerful debater. He is not extreme in any of his opinions, and has more than once alienated the feelings of the *ultras* of his party. But he is a necessity of the time, and without him the party would be broken up. In addition to his office of First Lord of the Treasury, he is a Lord of Trades and Plantations, a Commissioner of the India Board, a Governor of the Charter-house, a Commissioner of the Duchy of Cornwall, of the Land-tax, and of the Church Building Society (to whom he last year presented the greater part of the salary of his office); he is an Official Trustee of the British and Hunterian Museums; he holds some other honorary offices of a similar kind; he was made a Privy Councillor in 1812, and was elected Lord Rector of Glasgow University in 1837.

*Vide Plin: lib: iii:, cap: 12.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

The Duke of Wellington, for some time after the accession of the present Ministry to power, held a seat in the "Cabinet" without filling any positive official situation. Thus, though representing the Government, and conducting its business in the upper house, he could still reply to certain memorials sent him, that "he was not in the political service of her Majesty." The declaration was scarcely so true in the spirit as it was close to the letter. Since the death of Lord Hill, however, he has been Commander-in-Chief of the army, and still represents the Government in the House of Lords; his political services may therefore be considered as still voluntary. Of the Duke of Wellington we need not here write much; his life and military career are matters of history, familiar to the world at large. His grace is the third son of the Earl of Mornington, and was born at Trim, in Ireland, on May 1st, 1769. He was sent to the school of Eton, and afterwards to the military academy of Angiers, in France, where he was for some time, under the able tuition of Pignerol, the celebrated tactician. The French teacher little thought probably that his lessons would be so well profited by the expense of his country. His first commission was in the 41st Regiment. His first active service was in the unfortunate campaign of the Duke of York, in Flanders, in 1794, where it had been better for the country if the royal commander-in-chief and the unknown subaltern officer had changed places. In 1797 he accompanied his brother, the Marquis Wellesley, to India, and was there actively employed against Tippoo Sultan, beginning with the taking of Seringapatam, and ending with the battles of Plessy and Assaye. On his return to Europe he was sent to the Peninsula, and, from 1808, when the battle of Vimiera was fought, down to the great conflict of Waterloo, in 1815, he was constantly engaged against the armies of Napoleon in Spain and Portugal, commanded in turn by the most able of his generals and marshals. The mere list of his battles would be long—and besides being long, would be unnecessary, for their names must be known to every Englishman.

From the peace of 1815 till the present time, the name of the Duke of Wellington is intimately connected with the Government; he is said to entertain an opinion that Nature intended him rather for a statesman than a soldier. The world scarcely coincides with him on this point. His political career has been linked with that of Sir R. Peel; he has opposed the same measures and granted the same concessions as the right honourable baronet. His Grace is now seventy-five years of age, but still transacts business with the same dispatch and regularity as in his early years. He is in his seat in the House of Lords every evening at five o'clock, as punctual as the clock itself; and any question that may be asked meets with a ready and always a straightforward answer.

On the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo (June 18th) the Duke entertains those military officers of rank who served under him in that memorable struggle, and who are in London or its neighbourhood. In reference to this festival it has been remarked by a popular writer, "We cannot imagine any occurrence more interesting to men who have borne a conspicuous part in great events, than this occasion for a friendly and festive recall of sympathies, which, many years before, a common danger and a common glory had created."

LORD STANLEY.

The Right Honourable Edward Geoffrey Smith Stanley, Lord Stanley, son and heir of the Earl of Derby, is her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies. He was born March 29th, 1796. The house of Stanley is conspicuous in English history, having produced both statesmen and warriors of the highest eminence; it was the first Earl of the name who crowned the Earl of Richmond, as Henry VII., on the field of Bosworth. The political career of Lord Stanley commences with the Administration of Lord Goderich, when he was Under Secretary for the Colonies. On the accession of Earl Grey to power, he was named Secretary for Ireland, which office he held till 1833, when he was made Secretary of the Colonial and War Department. This he held till June, 1834, when he seceded from the Liberal party on the Church question. From that time till the Tories were restored to power he remained with Sir James Graham in opposition. He is considered—and justly—one of the ablest members of the Government.

SIR JAMES GRAHAM.

When Lord Stanley seceded from the Grey Administration, Sir James Graham accompanied him. In that Ministry he held the office of First Lord of the Admiralty; but he became alarmed at the extent to which the Government expressed its intention of reforming the Church. With the present Ministry he was restored to office as Home Secretary. He is a man of good abilities, and an able debater; but his influence was materially shaken by the change he made in his principles. He sits for the borough of Dorchester.

MR. GOULBURN.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer is an important member of any Cabinet. The office is at present held by the Right Hon. Henry Goulburn, the member for the University of Cambridge. He has gone through the usual routine of office, having, under the Earl of Liverpool's Ministry, commenced as Secretary for Ireland, and Under-Secretary for the Colonies. He was Chancellor of the Exchequer from 1822 to 1830 under the Duke of Wellington's Ministry. When Mr. Abercromby retired from the Speakership of the House of Commons, Mr. Goulburn was a candidate for the vacant chair against Mr. Shaw Lefevre: Mr. Goulburn had 299 votes, and Mr. Lefevre 317. He resumed his office of Chancellor of the Exchequer on the construction of the Peel Government in 1841. Since then, the most important measures connected with his department—the Income Tax, the Tariff, and the change in the Corn Laws—were all proposed by Sir R. Peel. For the last year or so, the management of the Exchequer has been pretty plain sailing; but his proclamations calling in the light sovereigns, by which he contrived to shake the confidence of every one in the coinage of the country, and to cause the greatest inconvenience to the trading and commercial interests, were almost universally condemned.

SIR EDWARD KNATCHBULL.

Sir Edward Knatchbull, a baronet of a very ancient family, and far advanced in years, is the present Paymaster of the Forces. It is the most unaccountable appointment in the Cabinet; for he is perfectly useless to the Government in the House, as, during the debates, he yields to the weakness of age, and sleeps; or, if he speaks, which is very rarely, he generally makes some absurd admission, which covers himself with ridicule, and damages the party not a little. He is, besides, rich, and cannot want office for its emolument. He is only known for his extreme attachment to the old Corn-laws: as far as influence in the Government is concerned, he is a mere cipher. He represents the Eastern Division of Kent.

SIR HENRY HARDINGE.

Next to the Paymaster of the Forces naturally comes the Secretary of War. In this appointment the Government has exhibited a sound judgment. Sir Henry Hardinge is a gallant soldier, while his talents are fully equal to the creditable discharge of his duties, both in Parliament and out of it. He represents the borough of Launceston, is a Major-General in the army, and Colonel of the 97th Foot. During the Peninsular War he was Deputy Quarter-master-General of the Portuguese army; at the Battle of Waterloo he lost an arm. It would give great satisfaction to the navy, if the Secretaryship of the Admiralty was filled, in the same manner, by one of the naval profession.

LORD LYNDHURST.

The foregoing, with the exception of the Duke of Wellington, are members of the House of Commons; the rest of the Cabinet are peers. First in rank is, of course, the Lord Chancellor, John Singleton Copley, Baron Lyndhurst. His father was a painter of considerable talents, who came from America to this country for patronage and employment. A memoir of the noble lord has already been given in this journal; we need only state then that he was eminent as a barrister, and successively filled the offices of Solicitor-General, Attorney-General, and Master of the Rolls. He was made Lord Chancellor during the Wellington Administration; during that of Earl Grey, he was Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer; and again Lord Chancellor, from November, 1834, till April, 1835. He was appointed once more Lord Chancellor, on the formation of the present Ministry. He is a man of vast talents, both as a lawyer and an orator. But he has just had a severe attack made on him by Lord J. Russell (on Tuesday evening), for the manner in which he discharges his judicial duties.

LORD WORRALLIFFE.

James Archibald Stuart Worlsey, Lord Worralliffe, is the President of the Council. He was created a baron in 1826. He was born

in 1776. He has been long connected with the Conservative party, to whom, in the House of Lords, he is at all times useful.

THE DUKE OF BUCLEUCH.

Walter Francis Montague Douglas Scott, Duke of Buccleuch, is the Lord Privy Seal; to which office he succeeded on the secession of the Duke of Buckingham from the Government, on the Corn-law question. He is a Scotch peer, and sits in the house as Earl of Doncaster; his second title is the Earl of Dalkeith. He rarely speaks, but is generally selected as one of the Lords Commissioners, for giving the royal assent to bills. He is very wealthy, and a man of great influence.

EARL OF ABERDEEN.

The office of Secretary of State for the Foreign Department is at present filled by the Earl of Aberdeen, George Hamilton Gordon, whose second title is Lord Haddo. The first peer was a judge, and the title was created in 1832. He was Secretary for Foreign Affairs, under the Wellington Administration, and Secretary for the Colonies, in 1834-5. He was again appointed to the former office in 1841. He is President of the Society of Antiquaries; his lordship having a very decided taste for the pursuits which it is the object of the society to encourage. He is a slow and deliberate speaker, but always clear and intelligible.

EARL OF HADDINGTON.

This noble Earl sits in the Cabinet as the head of the Admiralty. He is a Scotch peer, and the ninth earl of the title, which was created in 1619. He sits as Baron Melrose; in the House of Commons he bore his second title of Lord Binning. The family name is Hamilton. His lordship is one of the "grievances" of Commodore Napier, who exclaims loudly against a person who knows nothing of the sea, having the control of the naval force of the country. It is certainly something of an anomaly. His lordship was born in 1780. He does not figure much in debates, rarely speaking, except on matters connected with his office.

EARL OF RIPON.

The Earl of Ripon is the President of the Board of Control. He is one of the political names of the last quarter of a century; he is best known, perhaps, as the "Prosperity Robinson" of other days, so called from the very hopeful pictures he used to draw of the circumstances of the country in his Annual Budget. He has filled a great many offices at different times, having been Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Privy Seal, Secretary for the Colonies, President of the Board of Trade, and for a short time Prime Minister, but his shoulders were not equal to the burden, and he soon resigned. He was raised to the House of Lords in 1833.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The *entrepreneur* of this magnificent establishment is a gentleman certainly of marvellous and most daring enterprise. Not content with the contentedness of his hundreds of subscribers, and thousands of occasional visitors, he will cater still further for their enjoyment, and add

"New perfume to the rose,
And to the lily whiteness!"

The following arrangements for the ensuing season will sufficiently prove our assertion.

ENGAGEMENTS FOR THE OPERA.—Madame Grisi, Madlle. Favanti (her first appearance at this theatre), Madame Bellini, Mad. Dai Fiori, and Madame Persiani. Signor Mario, Signor Corelli (his first appearance at this theatre), Signor Dai Fiori, Signor Felice (his first appearance at this theatre), Signor Fornasari, Signor F. Lablache, and Signor Lablache. Director of the music, composer, and conductor, Signor Costa, as usual, and as we trust he will long continue to be.

The Repertoire will consist of a selection of the most admired works, and amongst the novelties will be presented Persiani's new opera, "La Fantasma"; produced with great success at the Italian Opera, Paris. And Ricci's new opera, "Corrado D'Altamura"; produced with great success at the Scala, Milan, and now in rehearsal at the Italian Opera, Paris. And an entirely new opera, composed by M. Costa, expressly for the company, entitled "Don Carlos."

THE BALLET.—Madlle. Carlotta Grisi, Madlle. Adelaide Frasi, of the Teatro di Pergola, Florence (her first appearance at this theatre), Madame Guy Stephan; Madlle. Scheffre, Madlle. Plunket, Madlle. Ferdinand, and Madlle. Barville (their first appearance at this theatre); Madlle. Fanny Elssler, and Madlle. Cerito. M. St. Leon, M. Montassu (his first appearance in this country), M. M. Coulon, M. Gosselin, M. Gouriet, M. Venafra, and M. Perrot, and a numerous and efficient corps de ballet. Arrangements are also pending with Madlle. Taglioni, and there is every probability that the talent of this eminent artist will be secured for a limited number of representations.

THE ORCHESTRA will consist of the same combination of talent which has entitled it to the distinctive merit of being the first in Europe. The choruses will be numerous and effective. Leader of the Orchestra, M. Tolbecque; Principal Artists of the Theatre, Mr. W. Grieve; Maître de Ballet, M. Perrot; Seus Maître de Ballet, M. Gosselin; Régisseur de la Danse, M. Coulon; Leader of the Ballet, M. Nadaut.

The new soprano, Favanti, is said to be a wonder, and it is reported that Salvi, the tenor, also will make his *début* in the course of the season.

Madame Persiani and Signor Fornasari will appear on the first night of the season, in Herold's *chef d'œuvre* of "Zampa." The *début* of Madlle. Favanti will be forthwith arranged. Madame Grisi, Signor Mario, and Signor Lablache will appear at the re-opening of the theatre, immediately after Easter. Madlle. Carlotta Grisi will arrive in town in a few days, and will appear on the first night of the season, in a New Ballet, founded on Victor Hugo's celebrated work of "Notre Dame de Paris," entitled "La Esmeralda." The part of "Esmeralda" by Madlle. C. Grisi; the part of "Pierre Gringoire" by M. Perrot. Madlle. Cerito will arrive in town at the end of April.

Among the novelties in the ballet department will be produced a new grand Ballet, entitled "Jeanne d'Arc." Jeanne d'Arc, Madlle. Fanny Elssler.

Guy Stephan, whose future fame we predicted in former numbers, we are happy to see is to return to us, and it will go hard with some that hitherto thought themselves her superiors to even compete with her. Carlotta Grisi, Fanny Elssler, Adelaide Frasi, Guy Stephan! Of a verity, four graces instead of three!

The theatre will open in the first week of March, when will be produced Herold's celebrated opera of "Zampa." Camilla, Madame Persiani; Zampa, Signor Fornasari. To be followed by a new ballet, by M. Perrot, with new scenery, dresses, &c., entitled "La Esmeralda." The music by Signor Pugni; the scenery by Mr. W. Grieve. The principal characters by Madlle. Carlotta Grisi, Madlle. Adelaide Frasi, Madame Guy Stephan, Madlle. Scheffre, Madlle. Plunket, Madlle. Ferdinand, and Madlle. Barville. M. Perrot, M. Coulon, M. Gosselin, and M. St. Leon.

Delightful Persiani! On the opening night, too, as last year! What a treat in perspective to the lovers of song and the poetry of motion does the programme of the *entrepreneur* announce!

DRURY-LANE.

Mr. C. Kean appeared at this theatre, on Wednesday evening, in the character of Hamlet, which is, in our thinking, the best of his Shakspearian personations. His soliloquies were marked by apparent reflection; his dialogues by an ease and elegance—his suspicions to his friend perhaps too cautiously communicated, but—his reproaches to Gertrude were the very outpourings of an injured and honourable spirit, and commanded the highest applause. Many find fault with C. Kean, because in some physical "unavoidables" he resembles his father: these are not critical objections: to be more or less identified

THE DUBLIN STATE TRIALS.

(Continued from page 104.)

count. They should have been sent up in a more specific form; and, accordingly, I prepared them, and will read them before the jury come out. (Here his lordship read the several issues into which the 11 counts in the indictment were subdivided.) I think it right also to state that an objection was taken in the first place by Mr. Henn, to the effect that no evidence was given that any act or proceeding stated in the indictment took place within the county of the city of Dublin; and that another objection was made by Mr. Monaghan, on behalf of Mr. John O'Connell, at a late hour at night, of which I also took a note, namely, that as it was then Sunday morning, the Court could not perform any official act, and could not consequently adjourn to any other day, or sit at an earlier day than the first day of next term for the consideration of this case.

The jury then made their appearance in the box, and the issues prepared by Mr. Justice Crampton having been handed to them, they again retired.

The traversers severally answered to their names.

The jury, after a quarter of an hour had elapsed, returned to court, and, after handing in the issue paper,

The Foreman said—We anticipated your lordships in the way we should give our verdict, but had not room to write our finding opposite each issue. I am directed by the jury, my lords, to ask for compensation for the loss of their time.

The Clerk of the Crown, without waiting for a reply from the Court, proceeded to call over the names of the jurors. He was then about to read the finding of the jury, when

Mr. Moore, Q.C. (interrupting him), said—Before the verdict is received, I wish it to appear on your lordship's notes that we object to its reception, on the ground of a misnomer appearing in Mr. Rigby's name, who is one of the jurors. When called as a juror on the first day of this trial he answered and stated that his name was John Jason Rigby, although his name appears on the panel as John Rigby, and he was sworn as such.

The Attorney-General.—He was sworn as John Rigby, and that fact will be entered on the record. Your lordships will also recollect that particular notice was taken of the circumstance at the time by the Crown.

Mr. Henn, Q.C.—That is the very objection we make. He is sworn and acted as John Rigby, although his name is John Jason Rigby.

The Chief Justice.—The Court will, of course, take a note of the objection.

The Clerk of the Crown then read the following finding, handed in by the foreman:—

ISSUE.

To try and inquire whether Daniel O'Connell, John O'Connell, Thomas Steele, Thomas Mathew Ray, Charles Gavan Duffy, John Gray, Richard Barrett, and the Rev. Thomas Tierney, or any, or which of them, be guilty of any, or which, of the following offences of which they stand indicted, or not.

COUNTS, AND FINDING THEREON.

1st and 2nd Counts—For unlawfully and sedulously conspiring to raise and create discontent and disaffection amongst the Queen's subjects, and to excite such subjects to hatred and contempt of, and to unlawful and seditious opposition to, the government and constitution, and to stir up jealousies, hatred, and ill-will between different classes of her Majesty's subjects, and especially to promote amongst her Majesty's subjects in other parts of the United Kingdom, especially in England, and to create discontent and disaffection amongst divers of her Majesty's subjects serving in the army, and to cause and aid in causing divers subjects unlawfully and sedulously to meet and assemble together in large numbers, at various times, and at different places within Ireland, for the unlawful and seditious purpose of obtaining, by means of the intimidation to be thereby caused, and by means of the exhibition and demonstration of great physical force at such meetings, changes and alterations in the government, laws, and constitution as by law established, and to bring into hatred and disrepute the courts by law established in Ireland for the administration of justice, and to administer of the law therein, with the intent to induce them to withdraw the adjudication of their differences with and claims upon each other, from the cognisance of the courts of law, and subject them to the judgment and determination of the tribunals to be constituted and contrived for the purpose.

"Guilty—Daniel O'Connell, Richard Barrett, and Charles Gavan Duffy, omitting the words 'unlawfully and sedulously,' before the words 'to meet and assemble.' Not Guilty—Daniel O'Connell, Richard Barrett, and Charles Gavan Duffy, as to the words 'unlawfully and sedulously,' before the words 'to meet and assemble.'

"Guilty—John O'Connell, Thomas Steele, Thomas Mathew Ray, John Gray, omitting the words 'unlawfully and sedulously,' before the words 'to meet and assemble,' and omitting the words 'and to excite discontent and disaffection amongst divers of her Majesty's subjects serving in the army.' Not Guilty—John O'Connell, Thomas Steele, Thomas Mathew Ray, and John Gray, as to the words 'unlawfully and sedulously,' before the words 'to meet and assemble, and Not Guilty as to the words 'to excite discontent and disaffection amongst divers of her Majesty's subjects serving in the army.'

"Guilty—The Rev. Thomas Tierney, from the commencement, so far and including the words 'especially in England,' and Not Guilty of the remainder of the first and second counts."

3rd Count—For unlawfully and sedulously conspiring to raise and create discontent and disaffection amongst the Queen's subjects, and to excite such subjects to hatred and contempt of, and to unlawful and seditious opposition to, the government and constitution, and to stir up jealousies, hatred, and ill-will between different classes of her Majesty's subjects in other parts of the United Kingdom, especially in England, and to excite discontent and disaffection amongst divers of her Majesty's subjects serving in the army, and to cause and aid in causing divers subjects to meet and assemble together in large numbers at various times and at different places within Ireland for the unlawful and seditious purpose of obtaining, by means of the intimidation to be thereby caused, and by means of the exhibition and demonstration of great physical force at such meetings, changes and alterations in the government, laws, and constitution as by law established; and to bring into hatred and disrepute the courts by law established in Ireland for the administration of justice, and to diminish the confidence of her Majesty's subjects in the administration of the law therein, with intent to induce her Majesty's subjects to withdraw the adjudication of their differences with and claims upon each other, from the cognisance of the courts of law, and subject the same to the judgment and determination of other tribunals to be constituted and contrived for that purpose.

"Guilty—Daniel O'Connell, Richard Barrett, Charles Gavan Duffy, John O'Connell.

"Guilty—John O'Connell, Thomas Steele, Thomas Mathew Ray, and John Gray, omitting the words 'and to excite discontent and disaffection amongst divers of her Majesty's subjects in the army.'

"Not Guilty—John O'Connell, Thomas Steele, Thomas M. Ray, and John Gray, as to the words 'and to excite discontent and disaffection amongst divers of her Majesty's subjects serving in the army.'

"Guilty—The Rev. Thomas Tierney, from the commencement so far and including the words 'especially in England.'

"Not Guilty—The Rev. Thomas Tierney, as to remainder of this count."

4th Count—Conspiring to raise and create discontent and disaffection amongst the Queen's subjects, and to excite such subjects to hatred and contempt of, and to unlawful and seditious opposition to, the government and constitution, and also to stir up jealousies, hatred, and ill-will between the different classes of said subjects, and especially to promote amongst the subjects of Ireland feelings of ill-will and hostility towards the subjects in other parts of the United Kingdom, and especially in England, and to cause, and aid in causing, divers subjects to meet and assemble in large numbers at various times and different places in Ireland for the unlawful and seditious purpose of obtaining by the means of the intimidation to be thereby caused, and by means of the exhibition and demonstration of great physical force at such meetings, changes and alterations in the government and constitution as by law established.

"Guilty—all, but the Rev. Mr. Tierney Not Guilty.

"Guilty—Rev. Thomas Tierney from the commencement, and so far as including the words, 'especially in England.'

"Not Guilty—Rev. Thomas Tierney of the remainder of this count."

5th Count—For unlawfully conspiring to raise and create discontent and disaffection amongst the subjects, and to excite the subjects to hatred and contempt of, and unlawful and seditious opposition to, the government and constitution, and also to stir up jealousies, hatred, and ill-will between different classes of the subjects, and especially feelings of hostility and ill-will against her Majesty's subjects in England.

"All Guilty."

6th Count—For unlawfully conspiring to cause, and aid in causing, divers subjects to meet and assemble in large numbers at various times, and at different places in Ireland, for the unlawful and seditious purpose of obtaining by the exhibition of great physical force at great meetings changes and alterations in the government, laws, and constitution as by law established.

A similar verdict was returned on the remaining five Counts.

"All Guilty—but the Rev. Mr. Tierney Not Guilty."

ADJOURNMENT OF THE COURT TO THE FIRST DAY OF NEXT TERM.

The Chief Justice.—I suppose I need not detain the jury further.

The Attorney-General.—No, my lord; but your lordship will record the verdict.

The Chief Justice addressing the jury, said—Gentlemen, the pains and attention you have paid this case from the beginning to the end—at great inconvenience and loss of time, in being prevented from following your usual pursuits for nearly a month in this most unprecedented case, are certainly deserving the highest praise; but I am very sorry the Court have no power to order you compensation. The act of parliament does not warrant it: there was no law made to meet the necessities of such an extraordinary case as this has been, and it is a duty imposed on every member of society, who must all take their turn when called on. I do hope that all other jurors who may hereafter be called on to attend, will follow the example you have pointed out to them in your attention during the whole progress of this trial. It is very creditable; but, I am sorry to say, that all I can do is to thank you for your attendance.

The jury were then discharged, and conveyed to their respective residences, in covered cars, provided by the sheriff.

Mr. Moore, Q.C.—I have now to apply, my lords—and I do not anticipate any objection on the part of the Crown—that the traversers should be furnished with a copy of the finding handed in by the jury.

Chief Justice.—I do not suppose there can be any objection—the Clerk of the Crown will furnish you with a copy.

The Court then adjourned to the first day of next term.

The jury did not attend Divine service on Sunday, but continued to make the

periphery of the Round-room during the greater part of the day. They were supplied with an excellent breakfast and dinner from Radley's Hotel, and passed the night together, bedding, &c., having been provided for their accommodation.

It will be seen that Mr. O'Connell's pen was not idle, the following addresses having been written and means at once adopted for their prompt circulation:—

TO THE CATHOLIC PRELATES OF IRELAND.

"Merrion-square, Dublin, Feb. 11, 1844.

"Most Reverend and Venerated Lords.—It is with some difficulty, and after much consideration, that I take the liberty of addressing you, with a respectful confidence that, although you may not approve of my so doing, you will kindly appreciate the motives which prompt me to trespass on your attention.

"You may deem my anxiety excessive, but you will readily forgive that excess, which arises from my extreme desire to prevent the slightest violence or breach of the peace in any part of the country.

"I have not the presumption to think that anything emanating from me would be needed to stimulate the active zeal of your lordships, and the revered clergy of the Irish people, for the preservation of the most perfect public order and peace. Those who have the advantage of knowing you are familiar with the fact that the tranquillity of this country is in a paramount sense attributable to your unbought, successful, and most pious endeavours to cause all the population of most districts, and as many of the people as possible in every district, to obey the law, and dutifully submissive to temporal authority.

"What I respectfully submit to your lordships is merely this—that perhaps it may be useful, at this crisis, to take measures for ensuring, on the part of the people, with regard to the result of the Crown prosecutions, now ascertained, a continuance of the same loyal, quiet, and peaceful demeanour which has characterised them up to this present period, and in a marked manner since the trials commenced.

"You agree with me, my lords, on the momentous importance of this object, and you feel, as I do, that popular violence or outbreak of any kind would be alike criminal and calamitous. I know that every exertion for maintaining the public peace will have your lordships' sanction and powerful assistance. But that assistance is probably the more necessary now, inasmuch as the state prosecutions have had a sectarian colour given to them by the conduct of the prosecutors, in striking off all the Catholics from the bailed jury list, in addition to the fact of the dropping out from the jury panel at large no less than thirty-five Catholics. It is to prevent any irritation springing from this violation of the religious feelings of the people of Ireland, that I, with profound humility, intimate to your lordships the propriety of suggesting to the clergy of every parish—and your suggestions will, of course, be acted upon zealously and universally—to take care that neither vindictive nor angry feeling shall be exhibited by their flocks, as a consequence of this wrong; to stifle every expression of sorrow and resentment in the recollection that prudence as well as duty, personal safety as well as religion, imperatively demand that every district of Ireland should persevere in maintaining the most perfect order and imperturbable tranquillity.

"If there be presumption in this address, it is concealed from my own view; and if that character should be supposed to attach to it, my regret would be sincere indeed. My purpose is to employ the most influential and efficient medium for enforcing on the public mind, that if this crisis should pass over—as I feel confident it will—without riot, violence, tumult, or outrage of any kind, the success of the efforts for the Repeal will be rendered certain, and the attainment of a domestic legislature secured.

"I have the honour to be, most reverend and venerated lords, your most faithful, obedient, humble servant,

"DANIEL O'CONNELL."

TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

"Merrion-square, 11th Feb., 1844.

"FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN.—Once again I return you my most heartfelt thanks for the peace, quiet, and good order you have observed; and I conjure you by the country we all love, and even in the name of the God we all adore, to continue in the same peace, quietness, perfect tranquillity.

"I tell you solemnly that your enemies and the enemies of Ireland are very desirous that there should be a breaking out of tumult, riot, or other outrage. Be you, therefore, perfectly peaceable. Attack nobody. Offend nobody. Injure no person. If you respect your friends—if you wish to gall your enemies—keep the peace, and let not one single act of violence be committed.

"You are aware the jury have found a verdict against me. But depend upon it that I will bring a writ of error, and will not acquiesce in the law as laid down against me, until I have the opinion of the twelve judges in Ireland, and, if necessary, of the House of Lords.

"Be you, therefore, perfectly quiet. Do no violence whatsoever. You could not possibly offend or grieve me half so much as by any species of riot, assault, or outrage.

"It is said that the great question of Repeal has been injured by this verdict.

"Do not believe it. It is not true. On the contrary, the result of this verdict will be of most material service to the Repeal, if the people continue to be as peaceful as they have hitherto been, and as I am sure they will continue to be.

"Obey my advice. No riot. No tumult. No blow. No violence. Keep the peace for six months, or, at the utmost, twelve months longer, and you shall have the parliament in College-green again.

"I am, fellow-countrymen, your affectionate and devoted servant,

"DANIEL O'CONNELL."

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—MONDAY.

At one o'clock the chair was taken by John A. O'Neill, Esq. Mr. M. O'Connell introduced to the meeting, which was crowded to suffocation, the new member for Tipperary, Mr. Nicholas Maher.

Mr. O'Neill said, as he came forward to preside at the first meeting held after the arrest of O'Connell, he conceived he was bound now to take the chair at the first meeting after the verdict. An occurrence had just taken place which had attracted the notice of the civilised world. The only man in the world who possessed the confidence of seven millions of people was about to be removed from them for a short time. A blow had been struck at them in his person, and an attempt was made to invade the liberty of the press—the great palladium of public liberty—an engine which they valued next to their personal liberty. ("Hear," and cheers.) He did not impugn the verdict which had been given—this was not the place for doing so; but elsewhere it would be the subject of discussion. This he believed—that had the trial taken place in England there would have been an acquittal. It had been said that the government would put down the association by a proclamation. He would tell her Majesty's government very calmly, but not less determinedly, that if they did, patriotism would assume so many Protean shapes that no administration could put down the struggle for national independence.

Shortly before two o'clock Mr. O'Connell entered the hall, and was received with peals of applause.

Mr. O'Connell—One word for Ireland. Everybody knows that Lord John Russell has given notice of a motion for to-morrow in reference to the affairs of Ireland. I do not think much of any battle which may take place between parties in London upon the subject. The present Parliament is packed against Ireland, and it is not my intention to go over to the debate, lest I should hold out the expectation that the present Parliament would do anything for Ireland. But still I would wish to give every reasonable assistance to Lord John Russell's motion. Therefore, I will move that two of the gentlemen who acted as counsel for the traversers (Sir Colman O'Loughlin and Mr. O'Hea) be nominated to proceed to London this night to render assistance to Lord John Russell. They are full masters of all the details of the case, and may be useful in affording information to Lord J. Russell. I therefore move that the standing order be suspended, to enable me to move that the association should request Sir C. O'Loughlin and Mr. O'Hea to proceed to London to-night.

The motion was put and passed.

Mr. W. S. O'Brien, M.P., proposed calling upon Mr. O'Connell to allow the association to print his address in defence of the people, as delivered by him in the Court of Queen's Bench.

Mr. N. Maher, M.P., seconded the motion.

The motion having been put from the chair and carried,

Mr. O'Connell said that of course he would comply with the request, although that speech he made was said to have been a failure; but anything he could have said would have been a failure when compared with the splendid address of his friend, Mr. Sheil, and the transcendently talented speech of that able counsel

—Mr. Whiteside. (He [Mr. O'Connell] did not therefore attempt to use any eloquence in his speech—there was no gilding upon his gingerbread. He had extorted religious equality, and trampled under foot Orange ascendancy (great cheering). If he were confined in a dungeon (cries of "no, no," and great confusion)—he meant to say that in case such an event occurred, was it not a subject of congratulation that they would find another leader in Smith O'Brien? Mr. O'Connell concluded by reading a letter from Doctor Gray, of the Freeman's Journal, tendering his resignation as a member of the association.

The rent for the week was announced as £643 0s. 3d.

An attempt was made on Friday night to set fire to the powder-magazine of the barracks of Tullamore, by throwing lighted turf on the roof. On the same night, a large hole was broken in the nave of the barrack wall, sufficient to admit a man; but all was discovered in time to prevent mischief.

There are now six war-steamer in the Shannon, besides the Fox frigate and the Lynx brigantine ne.

Captain Peel Dawson is announced as a candidate for the county of Londonderry, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the demise of Mr. Batson. Mr. Dawson is eldest son of the Right Hon. G. R. Dawson, one of the Custom Commissioners, and nephew to S. R. Peel.

ILLNESS OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—The Attorney-General intended to have sailed for London on Monday evening, to attend the debate on Lord John Russell's motion, but a sudden attack of illness has compelled the right hon. gentleman to delay his departure.

STATE OF DUBLIN.—The city continues perfectly tranquil. The people are deeply mortified by the verdict, but they are most peaceable in their conduct and demeanour. Policemen are stationed in front of the houses of some of the jurors, but this arrangement is totally unwarranted and uncalled for.

Mr. Maher was on Saturday last elected M.P. for the county Tipperary without opposition, Mr. Barker having previously resigned.

Mr. Sotheron, late member for Devizes, was elected on Monday last as representative for the Northern Division of Wiltshire, in the room of the late Sir Francis Burdett, without opposition.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Stat glacies iners. HORAT.

In idle frost the plains no produce yield,

The stream no pastime, and no sport the field.

All shooting of account ends with the commencement of February—a month which also closes the career of the hare hunter, albeit the ruthless reveler in currant-jelly-ism is wont to extend his orgies even to the ides of March. Winter, however, in the present season having been put off for a couple of months, now, when the hunter of deer, and eke of reynard, used to count upon golden hours—*stat glacies iners* and its "whoo-whoop," with every species of sport, except a little water-fowl and amphibious gunning in remote regions. In such a "fix" nought remains to the caterer for woodcraft lore but to "babble of green fields,"—to the which we address ourselves in these presents. The chase, up to the present week, has run a glorious career, since cub-hunting merged into matter more mettlesome; for a short space, for ease it is destined—to ignoble ease—so are the operations of the racing stud; but while



THE NEW GAOL, AT READING.

NEW COUNTY GAOL, READING.

The erection of this new gaol for the county of Berks has excited considerable interest, from its being upon the plan of the Model Prison at Pentonville. The accompanying view is taken from the embankment on the line of the Great Western Railway. The architects, Messrs. Scott and Moffatt, have evinced considerable judgment, not only in the selection of the style of the edifice, but of the carrying out the details throughout of the entire building, both as regards the internal arrangements, and external appearance. Standing, as it does, on the rising ground, at the entrance to Reading, and close to the site of the venerable abbey, this new prison is from every side the most conspicuous building, and, architecturally, by far the greatest ornament to the town.

The work at the new prison is being executed by Messrs. Baker and Son; and, as far as can be at present stated, the cost, inclusive of fittings, fixtures, fences, engineer's works, cooking, warming, and ventilating apparatus, a large building for the reception of county stores, &c., will be about £40,000. This seems to bear a very fair proportion to the cost of the Model Prison, at Pentonville. That prison, including different incidental expenses, has cost, we believe, about £86,000; which, divided by the number of cells (about 520), would give £165 per cell to cover all expenses: while the cost of the gaol at Reading will be somewhat less.

The gaol will be ready for the reception of prisoners about the middle of the Spring. It is built, generally, upon the same principle as the New Model Prison at Pentonville, and contains, inclusive of debtors, about 250 separate cells. On each side of the central gateway are the Governor's and Chaplain's residences: at each end of the front wall those of the Deputy-Governor and Matron; while the other officers are provided with houses at the remaining angles of the prison wall. Having passed through the outer gateway, we enter a spacious court separating the main prison from the other buildings; and it has in appearance, as well as in reality, the strength adapted for such a building on every side.

The front, or north wing of the prison on the east side, contains the apartments for the debtors (who, however, have no communication with the other parts of the prison), the reception cells, and various offices; above these is the chapel. The architects have been successful in giving this the appearance of a chancel from the outside—a difficult task when so mixed up in a miscellaneous building.

The junction of the four wings forms the central, or Inspection Hall, from which the Governor, when seated in his office, has a complete command over every cell door in the prison, as well as the different officers on duty. This hall is open to the roof of the building; it has a groined ceiling, over which is the tower, formed for the purpose of ventilation, and which is externally itself also an ornamental feature.

The ventilation and warming the cells has been executed by Messrs. G. and J. Haden, of Trowbridge, the firm who were employed for a similar purpose at the Model Prison; and, as far as can be judged by experiments, the system will be successful.

The corridors, from east to west, measure 282 feet, and are open the entire height of the three stories and arched over; the floor is laid with black and red Newcastle tiles, in handsome patterns, and has a fine effect when seen from the galleries above.

At the new prison at Pentonville, each cell is provided with water-closet, washing-basin, hammock, stool, table, and gas-light; and each prisoner has also a communication by means of a gong with his turnkey. The side roofs of the prison have been covered with Claridge's patent asphalte, the gutters and junctions with the water-pipes being all formed with the same economical material as a substitute for lead.

It may be mentioned that, however, in the general arrangements, the architects

have adhered to those of the New Model Prison; yet, in the details and general construction, many useful improvements have been suggested by the working of that establishment.

The general character of the exterior of the new gaol is founded on that of the castellated buildings of the latter part of the 15th century. The actual character and expression of the style is that of strength and defence; and, if it can with propriety be used for any modern building, there is, certainly, none to which it can so suitably be applied as to a prison.

The building is inclosed by a high battering wall, very similar to those surrounding castles; at the angles are towers, containing the lodgings of the officers, so placed, not for appearance, but that through their grated windows they may command the flank walls both externally and internally; and thus facilitate the detection of any attempt to escape from within, or to afford aid to such an attempt from without. The gateway is of the same description, having loop-holes in all directions, affording means of defence against any attack upon the gates. The flat battlements would also be serviceable under such circumstances; and may be used as the place of public execution.

An effective lithograph of this new prison, drawn by Mr. J. L. Griffiths, will shortly be issued; and now that several prisons are building upon the same system of discipline, the above publication will be acceptable. It may be interesting here to mention, that a copiously illustrated description of the Model Prison, at Pentonville, will be found in No. 36 of our journal.

CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. XXXIX.

ST. PANCRAS, NEW-ROAD.

This structure is, perhaps, the most beautiful of all the churches erected in London in the present century. It was designed by the Messrs. Inwood in 1819, and completed at an expense of £76,000 in the year 1822. It is scarcely matched as a correct example of the richest and most graceful Hellenic-Ionic style, being externally a copy of the temple of Erectheus, with wings at the east end from the Pandrosion, at Athens. It has a portico of six columns, with richly-sculptured voluted capitals, which has a truly classical air; and the three doors beneath are in the most refined taste and embellishment. The side elevation of the body of the church is, however, marred by the windows. The east end deviates from the ancient temple plan; it has a projecting wing, and another at each side; each of these wings being supported by four Caryatid figures, copied from the Pandrosion; these excrescences form the entrance to the places of sepulture under the church. The tower (168 feet high) is also Athenian, being copied from the Tower of the Winds, or Andronicus Cyrrhestes; it is octagonal, and surmounted with a column and a vane.

The interior, 117 feet long and 60 broad, has galleries supported by columns, copied from the Elgin marbles; and at the east end are six imitative *verdo-antico* columns, with bases and capitals of white marble, copied from the temple of Minerva Polias; these capitals are even richer than those of the front portico; their volutes are very graceful, and the spiral lines elaborately beautiful. The interior fittings and furniture of the church are very costly; and the pulpit and reading-desk are made from the celebrated "Fairlop Oak."

It should be added, that the close imitation of a Pagan temple

throughout this edifice has often been objected to as inappropriate for a Christian church. Neither is this incongruity in every respect atoned for by the successful imitation of the classic details: the Caryatid figures are ill executed, as may be seen by reference to one



ST. PANCRAS CHURCH.

of the original Caryatides, from the Pandrosion, now among the Elgin collection, in the British Museum; it is very fine, and is 7 feet 9 inches high.

THE GRESHAM CLUB-HOUSE.

Last week we presented to our readers a superb specimen of the club-house architecture of St. James's. We now engrave a new exemplar of similar accommodation in the City; and, although in extent, it is far exceeded by the "west-end" edifice, the design now before us will, doubtless, be as much admired for the palatial character of its details.

This new mansion is intended for the accommodation of the Club, bearing the respected name of Gresham, the illustrious founder of the Royal Exchange. The Club numbers in its list some of the leading merchants in the City, who are temporarily located in the premises lately occupied by the Commercial Club, in Throgmorton-street; and every day shows, by the additional applications for admission, the necessity of providing a more extensive establishment for the accommodation of the club.

The foundation-stone of the new structure was laid on the 8th inst., in King William-street, at the corner of St. Swithin's-lane, by the Lord Mayor, with the usual ceremonies; there were present, also, the Sheriffs, the gentlemen of the club committee, Dr. Croly, the rector of the parish, and other influential gentlemen of the City. In the evening, the event was appropriately celebrated by a dinner at the Albion Tavern, in Aldersgate-street. The chair was taken by the Lord Mayor, supported by Mr. Sheriff Moon and other gentlemen of position and character in the City; amongst whom were Messrs. Murray, Anderston (Under Sheriff), Murphy, M.P., Jones and Underwood, Alderman Wood, Captain Meeson, and other gentleman connected with the commercial prosperity of the country. All the members for the City and metropolitan boroughs were invited, and the number of guests amounted to 120. During the evening, Mr. Lamie Murray, the chairman of the committee, in returning thanks for the toast, "Success to the Gresham Club," stated that, owing to the judicious arrangements of their architect, they would occupy the new club-house at a rental of £520, including the whole outlay; such rental being charged to the club on the expense of the building, instead of encumbering the members with a heavy debt at the outset. The festivities of the evening were maintained in right civic style to a late hour.

The new club-house is from the design of Mr. Henry Flower, architect, who acknowledges to have sketched the elevation from portions of two palaces in Venice.

For the arrangement of the kitchen and offices, the architect is indebted to the experience of M. Soyer, the ingenious chef at the Reform Club, in Pall Mall. The amount of the builder's (Mr. W. Cubitt) estimate is £8000; and he has undertaken that the building shall be covered by the 15th of April, and the club-house fit for occupation by the end of September.

Our view is taken from the church corner of Lombard-street, and shows the design to best advantage. It is in the handsome Italianized style, now so popular in this country, and deservedly so; for it combines elegance and high convenience with remarkably good effect. We are happy to see the venerated name of Gresham associated with so many noble architectural ornaments of the City of London; thus, in our 60th Number, we engraved the enriched Roman hall just completed at the angle of Basinghall and Cateaton-streets, for the College founded by Gresham for educational purposes; and in a few months will be completed a still nobler monument to the genius of this "honourable of the land" in the New Royal Exchange; the sculptural embellishment of which will be found engraved elsewhere in the present paper.



THE GRESHAM CLUB-HOUSE.



SCENE FROM "THE CHRISTMAS CAROL," AT THE ADELPHI THEATRE.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

We have already given a slight sketch of this happy dramatic adaptation from Dickens's admirable "romance of real life;" we will now proceed to illustrate it, more through the graphical agency of our artist, than by anything we could ourselves indite. Of the production itself, from which the theatrical representation has emanated, we have nothing to say, but "*plaudent*?" from beginning to end: it exhibits the author not only as a caricaturist, but a philanthropist, a satirist, and, unlike the censors of old, a moralist. Neither Horace, Juvenal, nor Persius, could "touch the pitch" they wanted to make appear more black, "without defiling their own fingers;" but Dickens is never corrupted by his subject; he stands aloof and "shoots Vice as well as Folly" when it obtrudes itself upon his universal *surveillance*, with—

An arrow shot by Virtue—barb'd by Wit.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

Rich. Lo! here I lend thee this sharp-pointed sword; which, if thou please to hide in this true breast, And let the soul forth that adoreth thee, I lay it naked to the deadly stroke, And humbly beg the death upon my knee. (*He lays his breast open; she offers it with his sword.*) Nay, do not pause; for I did kill King Henry;— But 'twas thy beauty that provoked me. Nay, now despatch; 'twas I that stabb'd young Edward;— (*She again offers at his breast.*) But 'twas thy heav'nly face that set me on. (*She lets fall the sword.*) Take up the sword, or take up me.

We need not say how ably this passage was delivered by Mr. C. Kean. It was one to which his celeb

father gave a new tone of

subtlety of persuasion, that almost vindicates the conduct of *Lady Anne*, and which, without being servilely copied, is fairly rivalled by his son, the inheritor of his genius. The engraving represents the cloisters of old St. Paul's, one of the scenic novelties in the "getting-up" of the play.

Madame Catalini has written to the editor of the *Leipsic Journal* the following letter:—

"My dear Doctor Peiller—What have I done to the German press, that it should have killed me for the fourth time? Although sixty-four years of age, I am still in good health, and live retired, happy in my past remembrance. The French papers, deceived by those of Germany, have twice announced my death—the English papers once. The news was far from being disagreeable to me, for I read with great pleasure the praises that accompanied it. But I admit that I became alarmed at finding my death so often blazon forth. It is cruel for an old woman to be continually hearing that she no longer belongs to this world. Should it continue, I shall fancy myself already buried. For Heaven's sake, permit me to live! My inheritance is too trifling to excite the desire of my heirs. That which the prodigality of my husband left me I devoted to the arts, whilst at the head of the Parisian Italian Opera. As to the produce of my concerts, the poor divided it with me. The small domain where I now reside gives me a few thousand pounds, and is all that remains of the millions given to me by Europe. Permit me, let me entreat of you, to enjoy in peace this modest fortune, and do not shorten the few days I have yet to live, for, I repeat, the newspaper articles are anything but amusing.—I am, &c., CATALANI."

A Miss Bertuccat, well known in Paris, is singing with applause at the Theatre Goldoni of Florence.

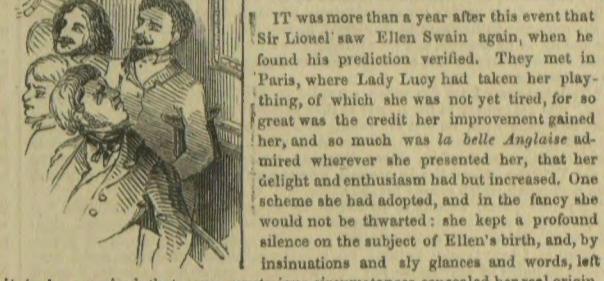
A new opera, entitled *Riguigi*, was last week produced at Hanover. The plot related to the period of the French Revolution of 1830, and contained passages and allusions in rather free terms concerning the *ancient régime*, as well as reflections on the French nobility in general. The King, who was present, left immediately at the conclusion of the first scene, and signified his displeasure at the production of the work, which is not to be represented again.



FROM "RICHARD III." AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

THE YOUNG FLAGEOLET PLAYER.

BY
MISS LOUISA STUART COSTELLO.



IT was more than a year after this event that Sir Lionel saw Ellen Swain again, when he found his prediction verified. They met in Paris, where Lady Lucy had taken her plaything, of which she was not yet tired, for so great was the credit her improvement gained her, and so much was *la belle Anglaise* admired wherever she presented her, that her delight and enthusiasm had but increased. One scheme she had adopted, and in the fancy she would not be thwarted: she kept a profound silence on the subject of Ellen's birth, and, by insinuations and sly glances and words, left

it to be surmised that some mysterious circumstances concealed her real origin. Ellen was obliged to humour the caprice of her patroness, who even bestowed on her another name, calling her Miss St. Clair, as more elegant and interesting than her real name.

The latter circumstance, in her letters to her mother, which were read by the hostess of the cottage at the Lees—for Betty Swain was of the old school, and had no book learning—she omitted to name, by order of Lady Lucy, whose secret could not otherwise be safe, and she was one of those who found it impossible to

"Drink her tea without a stratagem."

Miss St. Clair became quite the fashion in Paris. It was chiefly in French society that she was introduced, as Lady Lucy avoided her compatriots as much as possible, not wishing to be too much questioned. Ellen, at first, was greatly amused and delighted with her novel position: her spirits were light, and she was naturally fond of excitement; she had a strong passion for acquiring knowledge, and her great aim was to improve herself as rapidly as she could, in order that when she and her brother Edward again met, she might surprise him by the alteration he would find in her. But, as months rolled on, she began to awake from her dream, and to find her situation by no means enviable: she saw plainly that it was not affection, but caprice, that dictated Lady Lucy's actions, and she felt that, though in society she was treated as a gentlewoman by strangers, in private she was merely looked upon by her whimsical mistress as a dependent.

Occasionally the recollection of Arthur Connor would cause her almost to shudder, circumstances had now so much changed their relative positions. "His countrymen are proverbially changeable," she would muse, "and he probably has forgotten me long since; if not, he would have written to my mother, and I should have heard. I hope it is so, for we are unsuited to each other, and I could not now be his wife."



Very different were the reflections of Sir Lionel. He now saw the pretty Ellen Swain all he wished, and, romantic as his mother, with more heart, he had, without weighing the consequences, cherished the little drama begun in Derbyshire which he intended should find its dénouement in a marriage in Paris. His fortune, however, was extremely small during his mother's life, and it was to his half-brother that he looked to afford him the means of realizing his visions: he had always understood he was to be his bachelor uncle's heir, but that uncle was so eccentric a personage, that none of his family ever knew where he was to be found: he never wrote to any one, and it was only by some unforeseen circumstance they occasionally discovered that he was still alive. He was heard of from time to time in Italy, at Constantinople, even in Russia; and, when least expected might sometimes be met with in the streets of Paris or London.

It did not occur to Sir Lionel that it would be as well, before he took any steps in the matter of gaining his uncle's consent, to ascertain whether the affections of Ellen answered to his own; but he had sufficient vanity to imagine that there was little doubt of that being the case, and he possessed such a feeling of honour a

made him wish to avoid raising her expectations till he saw a probability of their being fulfilled.

The question now was how to find his uncle, in order that he might appeal to him and obtain his sanction to his marriage; he knew his character to be so singular, that, sanguine in everything, he felt assured that he would not resist the eloquence he intended to make use of, and he trusted to his mother's doting fondness to assist, instead of her objecting to his wish. Had he known more of the world, such wild imaginings would not have entered his mind, but he was little past twenty, wanting a few months of being of age. He had frequent opportunities of seeing Ellen, and became more and more attached to her, though they had never any private conversation, nor met without his mother being of the party.

"Is she not lovely?" said Lady Lucy to him one day; "I really never expected my plan to succeed so well: it is scarcely a twelvemonth since I have had her, and yet I'm sure she might pass for a duchess's daughter; she is wonderfully adored. Don't you think young Count d'Orfeuille is struck with her?"

"He is a comxomb, like all his countrymen," answered Sir Lionel; "of course, she would laugh at his pretensions."

"I don't see why, dear Lionel," replied Lady Lucy; "I must get her married you know, or my romance will be spoilt, and she has no right to be particular."

This remark of his mother a little startled the young man, but he smiled and turned away. "Have you any idea where my uncle is, mamma, dear?" asked he. "I have a great wish to write to him, but have no notion in what part of the globe he can be found."

"I forgot to tell you," answered she, "I heard of him oddly enough, and who from, do you think, but d'Orfeuille, who was telling us yesterday of a famous flute player who was quite the rage last season at Rome; he is just arrived in Paris, and is in the suite of an English gentleman, who, it seems, is no other than my eccentric brother, Clement. I suppose it is some new favourite he has taken up—he is so absurdly enthusiastic about music. As he does not, of course, know I am in Paris, we should meet, as we usually do, by chance; but I have just sent to inform him where we are."

"I will go to him instantly," exclaimed Sir Lionel, with animation.

Accordingly, having ascertained at what hotel he was to be found, the young man hastened to seek him. On reaching his hotel, he was shown into a *salon*, where, seated at a desk covered with music, he beheld a young man of very prepossessing appearance, busily engaged looking over a manuscript score. He was pale, and a thoughtful expression was on his brow, but his graceful air and the sweet smile with which he bowed to the stranger at once interested Sir Lionel.

"I have," said he, "intruded, I fear; I thought to find my uncle, Mr. Ashe."

The young man's colour heightened as he exclaimed, "I see then, Sir Lionel Vane? my protector and friend, has already made me acquainted with you."

At this moment the door opened, and Mr. Ashe appeared; at first he did not recognise his nephew, but on doing so received him very warmly, "I must present to you," said he, "my young friend, the celebrated performer, whom you have probably already heard in Paris, Signor Eduardo."

Sir Lionel had not yet heard the Signor, who had yet only played at one or two private concerts where he had not been.

"I was fortunate enough," continued Mr. Ashe, "to become acquainted with this accomplished gentleman, who does me the honour to accept of my hospitality at present, and whose fame bestows on me no inconsiderable *éclat*."

The tone of his uncle's conversation was particularly pleasing to Sir Lionel, as in the romantic enthusiasm he displayed, he saw much hope of his own scheme succeeding as he desired, and he willingly accepted for his mother and her party a box at the theatre for that evening, when the Signor was to make his first public appearance.

"Tell my sister I am too much occupied to see her before, but we will meet then," was his remark to Sir Lionel as they parted.

As he left the hotel he met the young Count d'Orfeuille, who joined him, and seemed anxious to enter into conversation, which, though he endeavoured to avoid, the other persisted in. They, therefore, took a turn together in the gardens of the Tuilleries, where the loquacious Frenchman's continued talk acquainted him with much which caused him surprise.

"My dear friend," said he to Sir Lionel, as he took his arm, "I have been trying for several days to find you alone, in order to talk over several matters. You may have observed my admiration in a certain quarter; the charming Mlle. St. Clair is, I have reason to think, not indifferent to my attentions, and I have serious thoughts of offering to her; but although I am aware that your English are all rich, it is as well to ascertain exact facts, and of course, I must have a sufficient dower with my wife. My lady Lucy has given me encouraging hopes, but the question is delicate to put to her. To you, I have not the same scruples—what is the fortune of Mlle. St. Clair?"

"That young lady," said Sir Lionel, rather sharply, "has no fortune, that I know of, beyond her beauty and excellent qualities."

"Hein!" exclaimed the Count, "that will never do—I am obliged to you—I can draw back in time: of course, such a thing would be out of the question. By-the-by—singular character Monsieur Ashe—your countrymen are so eccentric, it is said he has adopted the Signor Eduardo, and means to leave him all his fortune—do you know if that is a fact?"

It was in less brilliant spirits than before that Sir Lionel accompanied his mother and her party to her box at the theatre that evening. His uncle's name had only reached the ears of Ellen, as "my brother Clement"; she was therefore quite unprepared for the surprise that awaited her.

The concert began, but was little attended, all expectation being centred in the anticipated appearance of the celebrated flageolet: Count d'Orfeuille, who made his appearance as usual, and attached himself to Lady Lucy, was vehement in praise of the genius of the young performer.

"He is said to be an Englishman, but has, of course, adopted an Italian appellation as more becoming to the town," said he: "he! he is coming, I behold him; now Mademoiselle," he exclaimed involuntarily, addressing Ellen, "you will be charmed."

Ellen turned her eyes to the stage, and the next moment uttered a cry which was sufficiently audible, as she unconsciously extended her arms, and uttered the words—"Edward!—my brother!"

"C'est donc une artiste!" muttered the Count, elevating his eyebrows in amazement.

"Miss St. Clair," said Lady Lucy, angrily, "what can you mean? you astonish me; pray, be more yourself."

But Ellen heeded nothing, neither the sneer of the Count, the frowns of her patroness, the deafening applause as Edward bowed to the audience—she only saw her brother, and could not contain her delight.

"See, Lady Lucy," she cried, "it is he himself—how very extraordinary—how happy I am—what will he say when he sees me? I had better conceal myself for fear of his being agitated; poor fellow, how pale he looks."

And the tears streamed from her eyes and dropped on her white gloves as she leaned over the front of the box, regardless of the attention she attracted. At this moment Mr. Ashe entered the box; all was now greeting between the relatives, for Lady Lucy thought it fitting to assume an appearance of affectionate regard, which she was far from really feeling.

"Where have you been, dearest Clement, for so long—this is treating us very ill," she exclaimed, embracing him. "Lionel, you have seen your uncle before; let me speak," she added playfully; "as for Miss St. Clair, we can introduce her afterwards."

Mr. Ashe fixed his eyes on Ellen with a half-recognition glance; and timidity kept her silent, but she blushed deeply and trembled violently; meantime, Mr. Ashe made a sign with his finger for silence, for Edward's flute was enchanting the auditors. Changed was its tone since Ellen had last heard it in their native ill age, and by the rustic style which led to the beautiful meadows of Beeley, where he had so often paused together by moonlight, while he played air after air to her, and one then often the companion of their walks—Arthur Connor.

How many recollections those sounds awakened, but in what a changed scene did she now hear them! The fields, the mountain torrents, the woods, the moors of Derbyshire glided like panoramic views before her eyes, with the lights and sparkling dresses, and golden draperies, and flowers, and music—all mixed up in confusion; but there stood Edward himself, so absorbed in his art that he saw and heard nothing, his face beaming with admiration, his eyes glowing with enthusiasm, his pale cheek flushed with exultation, and exhausting himself with efforts to excel, which the plaudits at every pause of his performance told were appreciated. It was no longer the village flageolet which he played, but the more scientific flute, and his command of the instrument was such as to amaze and delight his enlightened and critical audience to a pitch of intense admiration, such as had rarely been excited in a Paris theatre.

But Ellen scarcely listened to the melody—her thoughts were fixed on the artist, and she shuddered: he was so much changed, so thin, so worn, so shadow-like; no longer the robust youth he once was—all smiles and careless gaiety; study and anxiety had told upon him, and the brilliancy of life and youth had faded from his face—for ever.

As Ellen leant over the box, gazing tearfully on her brother, in spite of Lady Lucy's endeavours to prevent her, a man in the pit, very near where she was placed, was looking at her so intently, that he appeared as regardless as herself of all the house beside. He was one of a group of persons of the middle class, who had taken their stations some time, and had been applauding vehemently; none of them but himself, however, allowed their attention to be divided, for all were listening with eager delight.

The gazer turned his glance rapidly from Ellen to her brother and back again in perplexed astonishment, and passed his hand across his eyes once or twice, as if mistrusting his sight. It was, however, no fairy vision, and Arthur Connor, indeed, recognised his friends, both of whom were unconscious that he looked upon them. Nor was it strange that they should be so, for Arthur could himself scarcely believe the scene was real in which circumstances had placed him at that moment.

When he wrote to Ellen, mentioning his intention of accepting the proposal of the Rouen Railroad Company, he little imagined to what his doing so would lead. Several English commercial men had joined themselves with French persons in the undertaking, and by them were the English and Irish workmen employed.

Arthur had not only shown such industry in the occupation assigned him, but so much intelligence, as to attract the attention of those in power, and step by step he had risen to the appointment of English Secretary to a portion of the establishment which required such a functionary. He found himself, therefore, in a very superior position to any he could have hoped for, and more than ever was he proud of the little learning which had made so great an effect on his humble friends and employers in Derbyshire.

He was entirely ignorant of Ellen's departure from the Lees, although he had been informed of that of Edward, and of the career he was likely to pursue; as, however, no tidings of either reached him, he was in total ignorance of their destiny, and was pleasing his mind with the hope of an answer to a letter he had dispatched to Ellen herself a few days previous to his beholding her in the theatre. In that letter he had told her his advancement, and had claimed the fulfilment of a sort of tacit promise which had passed between them, and, in all the gaiety of an excited imagination, had cheerfully agreed to accompany a party of his friends to hear the great attraction of the hour, having obtained a day's holiday on occasion of a public *fitte*.

His earnest gaze, though unmarked by its object, was intercepted by Sir Lionel who stood by the side of Ellen, watching with undefined feelings the strong emotion she betrayed. He had not heard her exclamation, when Edward appeared and he was at a loss to comprehend what could cause her to be so deeply affected.

"The music moves you, Miss St. Clair," he at length remarked. "Signor Eduardo is indeed a potent magician, he seems to have bewildered more than one person in the house. Yonder compatriot of yours, for he cannot be a Frenchman by his countenance, seems to be almost beside himself. Do look at his strange gestures—it is quite amusing. The Signor's strain is at an end."

Instinctively Ellen turned in the direction he pointed, and her glance met that of Arthur—she started, pressed one hand violently on the arm of Sir Lionel, and covering her face with the other, burst into tears, and sank back in her seat.

Lady Lucy, who, all this time, feared an *expose*, now interfered, and professing to feel unwell, and vowing that the heat had overcome her young friend, rose to leave the theatre, dispatching D'Orfeuille for her carriage, into which Ellen was hurried without being able to address Mr. Ashe, who had left them the moment Edward's triumphant *scena* was concluded.

Sir Lionel and the Count returned to the theatre, and were making their way to their box, when their progress was arrested by a man, who, placing himself before Sir Lionel, uttered in English an exclamation which made him start.

"Where have you carried her—villain that you are?"—cried the voice of Arthur Connor; who, his eyes flashing and his cheek flushed with anger, arrested his progress.

"I demand her, in the name of her mother—and I will be answered."

"What does the madman mean?" said Sir Lionel, as he attempted to pass on—

"who are you asking about?"

"I ask for Ellen Swain—for my affianced bride—for her I love better than my existence," cried Arthur—"her whom you have basely seduced from her friends, and would now conceal from me."

Sir Lionel stopped, astonished, yet unable to resist affording his attention to this strange appeal.

"You are under some delusion, young man," said he, "or are intoxicated: stand out of my way, and go about your business."

"My business is not to be postponed," said Arthur fiercely: "tell me at once where Ellen is or—"

"Enough!"—cried Sir Lionel; who, observing a crowd collecting round, was anxious to put an end to the scene—"take my card and come to me for an explanation to morrow. You have mentioned a name which I respect, otherwise I would treat your drunken ravings as they deserve."

Sir Lionel returned home in a state of great perturbation, but far more so were the feelings which agitated the young flute player, when an hour after he had returned to his hotel, and had thrown himself exhausted on a sofa, a letter was handed to him which contained these words:

"Did you consent to your sister's dishonour?—or are you a man to revenge it? if so admit me instantly." Arthur Connor.

Edward started up in amazement. "Who brought this billet?" he enquired,

"The person is below," was the answer.

"Let him be instantly admitted," cried Edward, and in a few moments Arthur stood before him. His first movement was to hurry forward to meet his old acquaintance. He stopped as he observed the somewhat stern character of the young Irishman's expression.

"Connor," he said, "what does your letter mean? do you know of any danger to my sister? explain at once."

In hurried and almost incoherent accents Arthur described having seen Ellen at the theatre in company with Sir Lionel Vane, of their retiring together, of his interview, and subsequent appointment for the morrow.

"You tell me a strange tale," said Edward, much agitated; "it is now more than a year since I heard from home: the silence of Ellen has distressed me, but I imagined her occupations and want of habit of writing were the cause. Mr. Ashe, too, has been so long absent from his family that he cannot be acquainted with their conduct. Sir Lionel is his nephew:—I saw him but to day. Can it indeed be Ellen that you have seen?—was not his mother in the box?"

"I saw," said Arthur, endeavouring to collect his ideas, "no female but Ellen: there were several men in her company, but it was on Sir Lionel that she leaned when she went away. I saw him stoop over her and take her hand. I could no more be mistaken."

"You will go with you to this rendezvous, Arthur," said Edward; "my benefactor Mr. Ashe, left Paris only half an hour since or he might have advised us in this business. Can it be that his nephew is as unworthy of him—as his countenance, i.e. he is said to be an Englishman, but has, of course, adopted an Italian appella-

tion as more becoming to the town," said he: "he! he is coming, I behold him; now Mademoiselle," he exclaimed involuntarily, addressing Ellen, "you will be charmed."

The two young men spent the remaining hours of the night in vain endeavours to fathom the mystery of Ellen's appearance. Arthur became more cool, and listened with greater calmness to his friend's suggestions that, after all, he might have been deceived by a fancied resemblance: and yet Sir Lionel having acknowledged that he knew the name of Ellen Swain perplexed them again.

"He said, however, it is true," mused Arthur, "that he held it in respect."

The next morning, as early as they conceived it likely that they should be admitted, they took their way to the hotel where Lady Lucy resided. They were immediately ushered into a chamber, where they were joined by Sir Lionel, who started at the sight of Edward.

"I did not expect to see you, Signor," said he, "so early—may I request you indulgence while I have some conference in another room with the person who has been admitted with you?"

"Sir Lionel," said Edward, "you are mistaken, our business is the same: this person asserts that my sister, Ellen Swain, was your companion, last night, at the theatre. I have, as well as he, a right to ask you if it is indeed so, and to demand an explanation."

"You surprise me," answered Sir Lionel, somewhat haughtily, "I am not accus- ed to be thus catechised; certainly the lady whom you saw in my mother's box last night was Ellen Swain—I was not aware that she was your sister; is she also sister to this young man?"

As he spoke both his hearers were confounded: the frankness and openness of his manner at once convinced them, and shame, regret, and confusion are expressed on both their faces as Edward replied "I know not how to apologise for my strange conduct or for the violence of my friend. We were both in great error; can you pardon our imprudence and will you allow me to explain its cause?"

Sir Lionel listened patiently to their story and condescended, though he with difficulty suppressed his feelings towards Arthur, to account for Ellen's present position in his family.

"Of course," said he, "there can be no objection to your seeing your sister, nor I, or my mother, any wish to prevent her receiving any of her friends."

As he spoke he rang a bell, and writing a few words on a paper ordered that it should be given instantly to Miss St. Clair; and address ng Edward he remarked:

"The name your sister has assumed by my mother's desire, as well as your own change of designation, have been the cause of some awkwardness, as my uncle would otherwise have been able to spare us all this confusion. It is unlucky that he should be out of the way."

"He returns this afternoon," said Edward "and will no doubt be as much surprised at finding my sister here as I am."

Instead of the arrival of Ellen answering the summons Sir Lionel had sent, the servant returned in a few moments with the intelligence that Miss St. Clair and Lady Lucy were gone out, having left the hotel before breakfast, and as they had post horses to their carriage they were probably gone some little distance.

"You see you are not likely to see your sister, Signor," said Sir Lionel; "I will however take care to let you know the moment she is visible."

He politely dismissed his visitors, who retired considerably disconcerted.

Arthur, who had not ventured a word during the interview, so much was he shocked at his former violence, observed to his friend, as they walked back together: "Ah, Edward, I would had your coolness, it would keep me out of many annoyances; but to see pretty Ellen, where it was so unlky she should be, was enough to turn my head you must acknowledge. Heaven bless her—I see she is no longer for me—her star is risen far beyond mine—I was a fool ever to hope she could be destined to one like me. I shall see her no more; yonder proud gentleman loves her, and why should she refuse him? not for my sake. I would not have it so. I shall return now to my business; would I had never had this fatal holiday; it has broken my heart."

"Ah, Arthur," said his friend, "it might have been better for us all if we had never tried to better our condition; we were all so happy at the Lees in harvest time once!"

They wrung each other's hands and parted, each to his several occupations, and both with a heavy heart.

* * * * *

"Ellen," said Lady Lucy, when they returned from the theatre the preceding evening, "you and I must understand each other. You owe me great obligations; I have bestowed such care on your mind and person, that no one could possibly now recognise in you the peasant girl whom I took from milking cows. I have introduced you to society, of which you never even so much as dreamt, and have placed you in a position to make an excellent match; but I see, in spite of all I have done, you are likely to ruin my romance by your want of prudence. If I had known that it was the brother you told me of, who was the *protégé* of Mr. Ashe, which I could not do, as I thought this was an Italian, I would not have taken you to hear him, and you would not have exposed yourself as you did. As it is, I cannot permit such a scene again; and have resolved to place you, for a time, in a convent in the country, till my foolish brother and his *élève* are departed."

"Am I not then to see my dear Edward?" exclaimed Ellen, bursting into tears; "oh, madam, do not say so, you cannot mean it. Why should I not, is not my own brother, and do we not love each other tenderly? besides, he looks ill. I must nurse him, attend him—I will quit all for his sake—Lady Lucy, let

and, to further their object, have raised considerable sums of money, with the view of bribing the army. The principal mover in this revolutionary attempt is Count Bomfim, formerly Minister of War. Orders were despatched without delay to Faro, to arrest nearly half of the officers of the 5th battalion and artillery stationed at that place; similar orders were also sent off to other towns to effect similar arrests. The 4th Cavalry at Torres Novas openly declared themselves hostile to the ministry; those troops were commanded by Cesar da Vasconcelos. The garrison at Elvas has, it is said, also revolted, and shot the Governor. Lisbon is in a high state of excitement; the troops are under arms every night, and supernumerary sentinels have been stationed in different places, in order to watch the movements of every suspicious person. The Queen's carriage was at the door of the palace on Sunday last, to convey her Majesty to the opera; but such was the alarm felt by her ministers that they deemed it advisable to recommend Her Majesty to remain at home, which she did.

The government are taking the most energetic measures to suppress the insurrectionary outbreak, and have applied to be armed—

1st. With extraordinary and discretionary powers.

2d. Suspension of the habeas corpus.

3d. Suspension of all newspapers except the *Diarlo*.

4th. Authorization for the loan of 2000 contos.

The following persons have been arrested, and are now confined on board the Diana frigate:—Lourenco d'Oliveira Grigo, formerly Civil Governor of Lisbon, L. Cavares Cabral, editor of the *Patriota*, Antonio da C. Souto Maior, late editor of the *Tribuno*, and J. L. da Silva, proprietor of a nail factory at Fundicão.

Orders have likewise been issued for the arrest of Count Bomfim, Baron de Foscoa, Mendes Leite, Antonio R. Sampayo, J. A. do N. Moraes Mantas, and A. C. Xavier de Quadros. The three officers of the 2d Rifles imprisoned in the Castle were strong Septembrist partisans.

The persons for whose arrest orders have been issued have thus far contrived to elude pursuit. Of all these, the most important, influential, and dangerous is Count Bomfim, who obtained permission a few days ago in the Chamber of Peers to proceed to Elvas, where he usually resides, and where he possesses considerable power. No doubt is entertained that his object is to make a revolt there; and as Elvas is a large garrison town, and Count Bomfim is rather celebrated as a military commander, it is feared that he may influence the garrison to pronounce against the Government, and this seems a most formidable nucleus of revolt.

Both Chambers, at their sittings on the 6th, co-operated very cordially with the Government. The Duke of Palmella spoke very strongly against the revolt, as of an unnecessary and infamous character; and even the Marquis of Loulé, who usually acts with the Opposition, expressed his unfeigned horror at this attempt. The Minister of the Kingdom likewise spoke effectively, and declared that the arbitrary powers which it was now proposed to concede to him would not be used for purposes of persecution or vengeance. The law was carried in the Peers by 35 votes against 6. In the Deputies it was likewise carried by a large majority.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—FRIDAY.—Very moderate supplies of English wheat have come to hand since Monday. To-day, the demand for that article was steady, and previous rates were firmly supported. Foreign wheat moved off freely, and full rates were obtained in every instance. Very little barley was on show, yet the inquiry for it was trifling, at late rates.

The malt trade was slow, while in the value of all other grain no variation occurred.

ARABLES.—English. Wheat, 45d.; barley, 31d.; oats, 45d. quarters. Irish: barley, 80d.; oats, 18d. quarters. Foreign: wheat, 42d.; barley, 12d.; oats, 18d. quarters. Four, 58d. sacks. Malt, 73d. quarters.

English. Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 53d. to 60d.; ditto white, 58d. to 65d.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 4d. to 53d.; ditto white, 45d. to 59d.; rye, 28d. to 35d.; grinding barley, 29d. to 32d.; distilling ditto, 26d. to 31d.; malting ditto, 32d. to 38d.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s. to 62s.; brown ditto, 56s. to 62s.; Kingston and Ware, 60s. to 63s.; Chevalier, 63s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 21s. to 22s.; potato seed, 22s. to 25s.; Youghal and Cork black, 18s. to 19s.; ditto white, 19s. to 20s.; turnip beans, new, 28s. to 34s.; ditto old, 34s. to 38s.; grey peas, 32s. to 33s.; maple, 31s. to 33s.; white, 23s. to 26s.; boilers, 34s. to 38s. per quarter. Turn-made flour, 50s. to 53s.; Suffolk, to 40s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 38s. to 40s., per 28 lbs.

Foreign.—Free wheat, 48s. to 58s.; Danzig, red, 50s. to 62s.; white, ditto, 60s. to 65s.; *In Bond*.—Barley, 19s. to 20s.; oats, new, 12s. to 15s.; ditto feed, 11s. to 15s.; beans, 15s. to 19s.; peas, 23s. to 28s. per quarter. Flour, America, 21s. to 23s.; Baltic, 21s. to 23s. per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Very high prices are demanded by the holders of clover seed, yet a fair amount of business is doing. All other kinds of seeds remain without variation.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 5d. to 6d.; Baltic crushing, 25s. to 27s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 26s. to 38s.; hempseed, 28s. to 35s. per quarter; coriander, 15s. to 20s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 12s. to 18s.; white ditto, 10s. to 12s.; tares, 4s. to 4s. 6d. per bushel; English rapeseed, new, £25s. to £26 per last of ten quarters; Linseed cakes, English, 25s. to £6 10s. per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £5s. to £5 10s. per ton; canary, 55s. to 60s. per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d. to 9d.; of household ditto, 6d. to 8d. per lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 52s. 7d.; barley, 33s. 1d.; oats, 19s. 1d.; rye, 32s. 9d.; beans, 29s. 10d.; peas, 30s. 6d.

The Six Weeks' Average which govern Duty.—Wheat, 51s. 7d.; barley, 32s. 2d.; oats, 18s. 10d.; rye, 32s. 5d.; beans, 29s. 7d.; peas, 30s. 8d.

Duties.—Wheat, 19s.; barley, 5s.; oats, 8s.; rye, 10s. 6d.; beans, 11s. 6d.; peas, 10s. 6d.

Tea.—Since our last a public sale of 13,000 packages has been held. Out of that quantity 4000 were sold, at, in some instances, a trifling improvement in value. Privately a large business has been doing at very full rates. Up to Saturday last, the quantity of tea on which duty was paid from the first of January in London, Liverpool, Bristol, and Hull, amounted to 3,531,473 lbs., against 3,440,140 lbs. at the corresponding period in 1843.

Sugar.—The supply of all kinds of raw sugar in warehouse is now unusually small for the time of year, owing to which, and the limited imports, the demand for that article is active, at very full prices. The refined market is brisk, and standard lumps have advanced to 78s.; brown grocery, 76s. 6d. to 77s. per cwt. Bonded crushed has sold to a fair extent at 26s. per cwt.

Coffee.—All kinds of B.P. coffee have been in good request at full rates. The market for Ceylon has not been quite inactive, yet good ordinary cannot be purchased under 66s. 6d. per cwt. Foreign coffee dull, and rather easier to buy.

Cocoa.—Comparatively speaking, little is doing in this article, at barely late rates.

Spices.—There is no new feature in this market. Pepper maintains its previous value, but in other kinds of spices only a moderate business is doing.

Spirits.—Rum is in demand, at fully previous rates. Some large purchases have been effected in brandy, the value of which is supported without difficulty.

Oils.—Linseed oil is in better request, at 26s. to 28s. All other kinds of oils command very little attention.

Tallow.—There is rather more doing in this market, new Y.C. being held at 41s.; while for forward delivery the price is 41s. 9d. to 42s. Rough fat, 2s. 5d. per lb.

Wool.—Since the conclusion of the public sales the demand for all kinds of wool has ruled active, and prices have had an upward tendency.

Potatoes.—The supplies of potatoes are large for the season, yet the demand for them is steady, at from 2s. to 2s. 4d. per ton.

Cools.—Adair's, 1s. 6d.; Chester Main, 1s.; Holywell Main, 1s.; West Wylam, 1s. 9d.; Bowes & Co.'s, 1s. 4d.; Killingworth, 1s. 6d.; Lambton, 2s.; Stewart's, 2s. per ton.

Hops.—Our market continues to be very scantily supplied with all descriptions of hops, while the general demand is steady on the following terms:—Weald of Kent pockets, £6 4s. to £6 14s.; Mid Kent ditto, £5 12s. to £9 10s.; East Kent ditto, £6 15s. to £9; Ditto choice, £10 to £11 1s.; Sussex, £6 to £6 12s.; Farnham, £3 15s. to £11 1ss.; Mid Kent, bags, £6 12s. to £8 10s. per cwt.

Smithfield.—Although the supply of beasts on sale to day was only moderate, we have to report a very dull inquiry for beef, and Monday's quotations were barely supported. The number of sheep were again small, while the sale for them was active, and the prices had an upward tendency. In calves very little was doing, and in some instances the rates were a trifle lower. The pork trade was firm, and the currencies were steadily supported. Milk cows were held at £16 to £19 5s. each.

Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s. 6d. to 25s.; second quality ditto, 2s. 10d. to 3s. 0d.; prime large ditto, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 6d.; prime Scots, 3s. 2d. to 4s.; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s. 10d. to 3s. 4d.; second quality, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; prime coarse woollen sheep, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.; prime Southdowns ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; prime small ditto, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; large hogs, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; meat small porkers, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; sucking calves, 18s. to 20s.; quarter old store pigs, 16s. to 21s. each. Beasts, 43s.; cows, 14s.; sheep, 23s.; calves, 10s.; pigs, 31s.

Negigate and Leadenhall.—The general demand here to day was rather inactive, at the following prices:—Inferior beef, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d.; middling do., 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d.; prime large ditto, 3s. 10d. to 3s.; ditto small ditto, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.; large pork, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; inferior mutton, 2s. 8d. to 3s. 0d.; middling ditto, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.; prime ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; Veal, 2s. 8d. to 3s. 4d.; small porkers, 3s. 4d. to 4s.; per lb. by the carcass. ROBERT HEBBER.

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

The superabundance of capital has received some relief, during the week, from new and important lines of railways having been introduced into the money market here for sale. The proposed line from Rugby to Holyhead has, in a particular manner, attracted the public attention. A good deal of business has also been done in the Lancaster and Carlisle line, and likewise in that from Berwick to Edinburgh, the former rendering the communication between Liverpool and Glasgow more rapid and cheaper, and the latter extending the railroad traffic on the eastern coast of Great Britain. The shires generally have been sold at premiums varying from one to two pounds on each. In the shares of the old leading lines the usual amount of business continues to be done at little alteration in their value. None of them are dearer, but rather the contrary, if any difference has actually occurred.

On the Foreign Stock Exchange, confidence in the ultimate security of various descriptions of Foreign Securities is evidently on the increase, particularly in those of the European states wherein the dividends have been regularly paid, and rather extensive business has been done in many of them at improving prices. To Peninsular Bonds, however, this favourable report cannot be extended.

The outbreaks and outrages committed in Spain and Portugal by the military, render these securities alone an object for speculative operations, and the variations therefore which occur in these prices, is of no public consequence. On Wednesday Portuguese Bonds fell more than three per cent., but recovered 1s. per cent. of that decline on the succeeding day. Spanish Bonds also closed, at the end of the week, fully one per cent. under the prices which could have been obtained for them on Monday last. The demand for the bonds of Venezuela, Peru, and Buenos Ayres is rather brisk, and to effect purchasers to any extent, higher prices must be submitted to.

That the value of our foreign export commerce continues to exceed that of our imports from foreign nations, has been again established by the rates of the foreign exchange during this week; for, on the Royal Exchange, last post day, there were more sellers than buyers of Foreign Bills of Exchange, and, consequently, a farther importation into this country of the precious metals is rendered certain, for the payment of the balances due by foreign to British merchants. This favourable state of trade continues to give much confidence to the brokers, dealers, and jobbers in British public securities, in all of which the usual quantum of business has been done since our last publication, at prices quite as high as our last week's quotations were. A considerable demand has also arisen for shares in the Union Bank of London, and for those of the London and Westminster Bank, and purchasers must submit to the payment of higher prices in both of these associations, if their operations be to any extent. It is generally believed that the proposed inquiry into Joint Stock Banking generally, must eventually be favourable to those establishments amongst them which are founded on an ample paid-up capital, and which are conducted on real banking principles; and to the safety of the public this inquiry is absolutely necessary.

Baillie Funds.—Three per Cent. Consols, 97 1/2d.; 5 per Cent. Reduced, 95 1/2d.; 3 1/2 per Cent. Reduced, 103 1/2d.; 3 1/2 per Cent. Bank of England Stock, 193 to 195; 5 per Cent. 132 to 133; East India Stock, 230 to 278; India Bonds, 95s. premium; Exchequer Bills, 60s. to 70s. premium; Union Bank of London, 112; London and Westminster Bank, 25; London Joint Stock Bank, 123; Consols for the Settlement, 97 1/2d.; South Sea Stock, 95 to 95; Long Annuities, 12. 13. 16.

FOREIGN STOCKS AND BONDS.—Austrian Bonds, 116; Belgian 106 to 107; Brazilian, 79 1/2 Chilian, 104, Deferred, 51; Colombian, 123; Venezuela, 40; Greek, ex overdues Couper, 13 to 14; Mexican 34 1/2; Peruvian, 29 to 30; Portuguese, 45 to 44 to 45; Dutch 24 per Cents., 55; Dutch Five, 101 1/2; Dutch New Loan, 100 1/2; Spanish Five, 23 to 24; Spanish Threes, 33 1/2 to 34 1/2; Venezuela Deferred, 102 1/2; Russian Bonds, 117 to 118 1/2; Neapolitan, 103; Danish Bonds, 87 to 88; Buenos Ayres, 35 1/2.

PARTIES OF SHARES IN JOINT STOCK ASSOCIATIONS.—Birmingham and Derby, 60 to 62; Birmingham and Gloucester, 73 to 72; Bristol and Exeter, 68 to 70; Eastern Counties, 10 1/2; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 59 to 60; Great North of England, 92 to 93; Hull and Selby, 59 to 60; Great Western, 110 1/2 to 111; London and Blackwall, 63; Greenwich, 54 1/2; London and Birmingham Stock, 243 to 240; South Western, 77 to 78; London and Croydon, 40 to 41; Midland Counties, 90 to 91; North Midland, 93 to 94; Manchester and Birmingham, 40 to 41; Northern and Eastern, 11, pm.; Paris and Rouen, 33 1/2; Rouen and Havre, 6 to 7, pm.; Paris and Orleans, 33 1/2; South Eastern and Dover, 35; Lancaster and Carlisle, 1 1/2, pm.; Holyhead, 2 1/2, pm.; York and North Midland, 125; Yarmouth and Norwich, 16 to 18; Edinburgh and Berwick, 2 to 1, pm.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, FEB. 13.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN THIS PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

CROWN OFFICE, FEB. 13.—Borough of Devizes: William Head Ludlow Bruges, of Seend, in the county of Wilts, Esq., in the room of Thomas Henry Sutton Sootheron, Esq., who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.—County of Wilts: Northern Division: Thomas Henry Sutton Sootheron, Bowden-park, in the said county of Wilts, Esq., in the room of Sir Francis Burdett, Bart., deceased.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—JOSEPH RHODES, Leeds, woolstapler.

BANKRUPTS.—JOHN FAULKNER, Danvers-street, Chelsea, builder—JOHN MILLER, Brook-street, New-road, engine manufacturer.—THOMAS AMOS, 114, Kingsland-road, builder.—EDWARD MANSFIELD MARKS, 21, Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, and 10, Stanhope-street, Regent's-park, upholsterer.—GEORGE FIELD, 2, Bond-court, Walbrook, City, packer.—ROBERT TURNER, Woodstock, Lees, and of Highbury, Yorkshire, fancy cloth manufacturer.—T. HIGGINSON, Liverpool, pawnbroker.—J. H. BARRY, Liverpool, merchant.—T. LAY, Dudley, Worcestershire, grocer.—R. LANG, Birstall, Yorkshire, tallow-chandler.

THE PERSONS WHO HAVE BEEN ARRESTED.

CROWN FRIGATE:—Lourenco d'Oliveira Grigo, formerly Civil Governor of Lisbon, L. Cavares Cabral, editor of the *Patriota*, Antonio da C. Souto Maior, late editor of the *Tribuno*, and J. L. da Silva, proprietor of a nail factory at Fundicão.

ORDERS HAVE BEEN ISSUED FOR THE ARREST OF COUNT BOMFIM, BARON DE FOSCOA, MENDES LEITE, ANTONIO R. SAMPOYO, J. A. DO N. MORAES MANTAS, AND A. C. XAVIER DE QUADROS.

THE THREE OFFICERS OF THE 2D RIFLES IMPRISONED IN THE CASTLE.

THE PERSONS WHO HAVE BEEN ARRESTED.

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CONTENTS.—Memoir of Charles Colling; by Cuthbert W. Johnson, Esq., F.R.S. On the Resources which Farmers possess to meet the reduced Prices of their Produce; by Hewitt Davis. Experiments of various Top-dressings for Barley; by J. Rivers. Essay on the Management of Fold-Yard Manure. Miscellaneous Matter, Experiments, Answers, and Queries. Farmers' Club House. Agricultural Societies, Leases, Game, &c. Description of Mr. Alexander's Draining Plough. The Currency; by C. P. Bancroft. Richmondshire Farmer's Club. On Bringing into Tillage Old Pasture Land; by Thos. Underwood. Cornwall Agricultural Association. On the Form and True Principles of Breeding Domestic Animals; by George Drake. Framlingham Farmer's Club. A few Remarks on the Farmers' best Friend—the Mixen; by a Friend to Agriculture. Prestwood Agricultural Meeting. Burton-upon-Trent Farmers' Club. On the Possibility of Growing Wheat Continuously and Profitably on the same Land; by Mr. Briggs. Agriculture, Manufactures, and the Currency. Five Letters to Sir Robert Peel. Dawson and Hance's Report of the Liverpool Wool Trade. Hughes and Ronald's Report of the Liverpool Wool Trade. Spade Hindbryd. Probud Farmers' Club. Pleasant Prospect to the Farmer on the Recusal of the Corn Laws. Wrentham Farmers' Club. Reviews of New Books. On the Agricultural Improvements of Lincolnshire; by Philip Pusey, M.P. (From the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England.) Chepstow Farmers' Club. On Artificial and other Manures. Agricultural Queries. Answers to Agricultural Queries. General Agricultural Report for January. Calendar of Horticulture for February. Stallions for the Season. Review of the Corn Trade during the month of January. Prices of Grain, Seeds, Hops, Potatoes, Provisions, Wool, Manures, &c. Prices of Shares. Office, 24, Norfolk-street, Strand; and may be had of all booksellers.

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And "Wrappers" "fifteen shillings"—very fine!

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